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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 4451-4500.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 9, 1916.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

4451. Misbranding of "Dr. John Bull's Improved Sarsaparilla Compound,"
U. S. * * * v. Dr. John Bull Medicine Co., a corporation. Plea of
guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6435. I. S. No. 7273-e.)

On October 5, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Dr. John Bull Medicine Co., a corporation, doing business at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about February 14, 1913, from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, of a quantity of "Dr. John Bull's Improved Sarsaparilla Compound," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: (On bottle) "Dr. John Bull's Improved Sarsaparilla Compound Contains 14 Per Cent Alcohol Prepared for and Guaranteed by The Dr. John Bull Medicine Co., Cincinnati, O. under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906 Serial No. 2841 This is a reliable and safe remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the system, such as Scrofula, King's Evil, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Dropsy, General and Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury. Shake the bottle before using and keep it well corked. Directions.—For an adult from one and a half to two tablespoonfuls three times a day, about an hour before eating. When a decided and active effect is desired, the full dose should be taken. For a child ten years old, half the above dose. It may be taken in a small quantity of water, or without, as is most pleasant." (Blown in bottle) "John Bull Extract of Sarsaparilla, Louisville, Ky." (On wrapper) "Dr. John Bull's Improved Sarsaparilla Compound Contains 14 per cent. Alcohol. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 2841. This is a reliable and safe remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the

system, such as Scrofula, King's Evil, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Pains in the bones or joints, Dropsy, General or Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury. This Extract is extensively used by the best physicians in the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best article now in use. Prepared for Dr. John Bull Medicine Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. John Bull, Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by John Bull, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Guaranteed by Dr. John Bull Medicine Co., Cincinnati, O., Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 Serial No. 2841 Beware of Fraud!—Look out for Poison! It is with much regret that I have to caution the public against a number of unprincipled persons who have been doing quite an extensive and profitable business by counterfeiting my justly popular Sarsaparilla. These unprincipled swindlers, not content with robbing me of my money, are doing still worse—jealous of my personal reputation, and also of the high stand that my medicine has in public confidence—they are robbing me of my good name, by making an inferior and worthless imitation, calculated to injure the health, and destroy the lives of those who use it, and selling it at a less price than the genuine Bull's Sarsaparilla can be made for. The public are cautioned against all such frauds. The genuine Bull's Sarsaparilla has my name engraved on the outside wrapper on each bottle; to counterfeit which will be forgery. I have also prepared, according to the laws of the United States, a copyright for the outside label, and all persons who violate my right by infringing on the same will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. New York, 1855. John Bull." (Statements in foreign languages.)

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Nonvolatile matter (grams per 100 cc).....	7.1
Ash (grams per 100 cc).....	1.3
Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	14.1
Potassium iodid (gram per 100 cc).....	0.42

A hydroalcoholic solution of potassium iodid, vegetable extractive, sarsaparilla (indicated), and reducing sugars.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels aforesaid, to wit, "Dr. John Bull's Improved Sarsaparilla Compound * * * This is a reliable and safe remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the system, such as * * * Erysipelas * * * Chronic Sore Eyes * * * Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, * * * Dropsy * * *," were false and fraudulent in that they were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a reliable and safe remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the system, such as erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm, tetters, scald head, and dropsy, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On October 7, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4452. Adulteration and misbranding of grape juice. U. S. * * * v. The Fremont Grape Juice Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6462. I. S. Nos. 4294-h, 27919-h.)

On February 19, 1916, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Fremont Grape Juice Co., a corporation, Fremont, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 27, 1914, and August 17, 1914, from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, of quantities of grape juice, which article was adulterated and misbranded. The shipment first referred to was labeled, in part: (On bottle) (crown) "Unfermented Grape Juice." (Principal label) "Lake Shore Brand Catawba Unfermented Unsurpassed Grape Juice. * * * On wooden case) "12 quarts 2916 Lake Shore Brand Ohio Catawba Unfermented Grape Juice."

Analysis of a sample of this article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	19.92
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	2.19
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	0.35
Sugars, direct, as invert (grams per 100 cc)-----	16.55
Sucrose, by copper (grams per 100 cc)-----	1.18
Polarization at 87° C. (°V)-----	-1.0
Total acid, as tartaric (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.90
Total tartaric acid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.48
Free tartaric acid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.23
Cream of tartar (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.23
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.19
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc of N/10 HCl per 100 cc)-----	12.4
Alkalinity of insoluble ash (cc of N/10 HCl per 100 cc)-----	4.4

These results show that water and sugar have been used in the preparation of the article.

The second named shipment was labeled, in part: (On bottle) (crown) "Unfermented Grape Juice." (Principal label) "Lake Shore Brand 32 fluid ounces Net Select Unfermented Unsurpassed Grape Juice, * * *." (On back) "Preserved with Sulphur Dioxide Cane Sugar Solution added." (On shipping case) "12 Lake Shore Brand Ohio Catawba Unfermented Grape Juice."

Analysis of a sample of this article by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Specific gravity, 15.6° C./15.6° C-----	1.0755
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	0.20
Brix at 17.5° C-----	18.20
Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	19.68
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	2.15
Sugars, before inversion (grams per 100 cc)-----	17.29
Sucrose, by Clerget (per cent)-----	0.15
Sucrose, by copper (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.24
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.21
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc)-----	12.4
Alkalinity of insoluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc)-----	5.0
Acid, as tartaric (gram per 100 cc)-----	1.13
Total tartaric acid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.54

Free tartaric acid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.28
Cream of tartar (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.23
Tartaric acid to alkaline earth (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.08

The article consists of grape juice to which sugar and water have been added.

Adulteration of the article in both shipments was alleged in the information for the reason that sugar and water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure Catawba unfermented grape juice, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in the first shipment was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the labels aforesaid, "Catawba Unfermented Unsurpassed Grape Juice" and "Catawba Unfermented Grape Juice," were false and misleading in that they indicated to the purchasers thereof that the article was pure Catawba unfermented grape juice, and were such as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was pure Catawba unfermented grape juice, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was, to wit, a mixture of Catawba unfermented grape juice, sugar, and water; and was further misbranded in that it was a mixture of Catawba unfermented grape juice, sugar, and water, and was an imitation of, and was sold under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, Catawba unfermented grape juice.

Misbranding of the article in the second shipment was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein appearing on the label of the wooden case, "Catawba Unfermented Grape Juice," and on the label of the bottle, "Select Unfermented Unsurpassed Grape Juice," and which latter statement was not corrected by the following statement appearing in small and inconspicuous type on the paster, attached to the back of said bottle, to wit, "Cane Sugar Solution added," were false and misleading in that they indicated to the purchasers thereof that the article of food was pure Catawba unfermented grape juice, and were such as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it was pure Catawba unfermented grape juice, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was, to wit, a mixture of Catawba unfermented grape juice, sugar, and water; and was further misbranded in that it was a mixture of Catawba unfermented grape juice, sugar, and water and was an imitation of, and was sold under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, Catawba unfermented grape juice.

On March 4, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4453. Adulteration of canned pork and beans. U. S. * * * v. 250 Cases * * * of Pork and Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6455. I. S. No. 14721-k. S. No. C-196.)

On April 24, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 250 cases, each containing two dozen cans, of pork and beans remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about February 13, 1915, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was invoiced as follows: "250 cases Number 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ Standard Pork and Beans and Sauce."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted, in whole or in part, of a decomposed vegetable substance and product.

On October 6, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4454. Adulteration and misbranding of brandy. U. S. * * * v. Philip Goldberg (Metropolitan Distributing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 6466. I. S. No. 21528-h.)

On October 15, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Philip Goldberg, trading as Metropolitan Distributing Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 10, 1914, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of brandy which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled: (On cap) "Metropolitan Distributing Co., Majestic Brandy." (On neck) "Majestic" (Main label) "Majestic Brand Cognac type A Pure California Grape Brandy and other ingredients. Serial No. 14222, Selected Quality. Contents 25 Fl. ozs." (Design of grape vine around edge of label. Design of globe, eagle, etc., on label.)

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed as parts per 100,000 of 100° proof alcohol, unless otherwise stated:

Proof (degrees)-----	83.0
Total acids, as acetic-----	15.0
Esters, as acetic-----	8.8
Aldehydes, as acetic-----	2.2
Furfural-----	0.3
Fusel oil-----	21.4
Marsh test for caramel-----	Positive.
Paraldehyde test for caramel-----	Positive.

The product consists largely of neutral spirits.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, neutral spirits, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for "Cognac Type a Pure California Grape Brandy," which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Cognac Type A pure California Grape Brandy," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of brandy and neutral spirits, made in imitation of pure California grape brandy of Cognac type. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Cognac Type A Pure California Grape Brandy," regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it indicated that the article was a pure California grape brandy of the type produced in the Cognac district of France, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was such a product, as aforesaid, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture of brandy and neutral spirits.

On November 1, 1915, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4455. Misbranding of "Dr. B. F. Sherman's Compound Prickly Ash Bitters." U. S. * * * v. The Prickly Ash Bitters Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6471. I. S. No. 7119-e.)

On August 10, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Prickly Ash Bitters Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about December 24, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of "Dr. B. F. Sherman's Compound Prickly Ash Bitters," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: (On bottle) "Dr. B. F. Sherman's Compound Prickly Ash Bitters Trade Mark. Contains 22 Percent Alcohol to Extract and Preserve its Medical Properties For all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, Such as Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Urinary Disorders. It contains only the Purest Drugs, among which may be enumerated Prickly Ash, Mandrake, Buchu, Button Snake, Senna. It cleanses the system thoroughly and as a Purifier of the Blood it cannot be excelled. It is not an intoxicating beverage nor can it be used as such because of its strong medicinal properties. Prickly Ash Bitters Co. Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo. 3." (Side of bottle) "Read the Directions Before Using. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly coming into general use in cases requiring a reliable Kidney Remedy. The marvelous curative power it has manifested in the fatal disorders that attack these organs, stamps it at once a remedy of incalculable value to the medical profession. By a process peculiarly its own it heals the Kidneys and drives out diseased conditions in the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, thus producing a healthy tone throughout the body. Directions. For Kidney Diseases the dose is a tablespoonful four times a day after meals and on going to bed. If the laxative effect is too active reduce the dose until the bowels move naturally. Be sure to consult the pamphlet for instructions as to treatment and diet. For Indigestion, Bloating, Nausea, Dyspepsia or Heartburn. A wineglassful one hour after breakfast and one-half wineglassful on retiring at night. For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Hepatitis, One-half wineglassful three times a day after meals. For Constipation, Irregular Bowel Movements, Flatulence. A wineglassful after breakfast; repeat this dose at bedtime. In the chronic varieties of these ailments, take the dose three times a day. As A Blood Purifier. Take half a wineglassful every morning after breakfast, for two or three weeks." (Other side of bottle) "The Popularity of Prickly Ash Bitters Has been largely increased by the wonderful efficacy of its action in The Kidneys. It has been used in many obstinate cases of kidney trouble with the most gratifying results. It is particularly brilliant in the severe varieties, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. As a Liver, Stomach and Bowel regulator it is highly recommended. Directions. For Kidney Diseases the dose is a tablespoonful four times a day after meals and on going to bed. If the laxative effect is too active reduce the dose until the bowels move naturally. Be sure to consult the pamphlet for instructions as to treatment and diet. For Indigestion, Bloating, Nausea, Dyspepsia or Heartburn. A wineglassful one hour after breakfast and one-half wineglassful on retiring at night. For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Hepatitis. One-half wineglassful three times a day after meals. For Constipation, Irregular Bowel Movements, Flatulence. A wineglassful after breakfast; repeat this dose at bedtime. In the chronic varieties of these ailments, take the dose three times a day. As A Blood Purifier. Take half a wineglass-

ful every morning after breakfast, for two or three weeks. Purify the Blood, Regulate the Bowels." (Blown in back of bottle) "Prickly Ash Bitters Co." (On carton) "Dr. B. F. Sherman's Compound Prickly Ash Bitters Trade Mark Contains 22 Per Cent Alcohol. To Extract and Preserve It's Medicinal Properties. For Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Such as Brights Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Constipation, Inflammation of Kidneys or Bladder, Disorders in the Urinary Organs, Gravel, Gall Stones, Leucorrhœa (Whites) and Irregular Periods. It contains only the purest ingredients among which may be enumerated Prickly Ash, Mandrake, Buchu, Juniper, Button Snake and Senna Cleanses the system thoroughly and as a remedy for Kidney Diseases It Is Unexcelled Price \$1.00 Per Bottle. Prickly Ash Bitters Co. Sole Proprietors St. Louis, Mo. 3." (On back of Carton) (Cut of bottle bearing following label) "'Dr. B. F. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. Trade Mark. for the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, General Debility, Jaundice, Habitual Constipation, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Diseased Kidneys, &c. &c. It contains only the Purest Drugs, among which may be enumerated Prickly Ash Bark and Berries, Mandrake, Buchu, Senna &c. &c. It cleanses the system thoroughly, and as a Purifier Of The Blood It cannot be excelled. It is not an intoxicating beverage nor can it be used as such by reason of its Cathartic Properties Prickly Ash Bitters Co. Sole Proprietors. St. Louis, Mo. 3.' (On side of cut) 'Read the directions before using.' (On other side) 'Purify the blood, regulates the bowels.' The above is a fac-simile of the bottle inside this package. Persons who have used Prickly Ash Bitters will recognize it at once as the old original medicine in a new wrapper. Prepared only by Prickly Ash Bitters Co. St. Louis, Mo. Sole Proprietors." (On one side of carton) "Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters is a Reliable Remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys it is invaluable in the treatment of Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Gravel, Gall Stones, Inflammation of the Kidneys or Bladder, Incontinence of Urine, Retention or Suppression of Urine, Sediment in Urine, Scalding Urine, Difficulty in Passing Urine, Dropsical Swellings, Great Thirst, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Loins, and Headache. Notice. Don't mistake this medicine for an intoxicating drink. If it is taken in extraordinary doses it will nauseate the stomach and produce a severe relaxation of the bowels. Prickly Ash Bitters Co. St. Louis, Mo." (On other side of carton) "Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters This remedy is well known to thousands-upon thousands of persons who have used it constantly and for many years as a reliable liver regulator, stomach tonic and family cathartic. It contains no poisonous ingredients and is safe to use under any conditions. Keeps the bowels regular, stimulates the liver, tones up the stomach, and can be absolutely depended on in treating the dangerous diseases that attack The Kidneys Its use in these dreadful ailments covers a long period of years, during which it has proved its wonderful efficacy in many severe cases. Notice This preparation is not an intoxicating beverage nor could it be used as such because of its strong medicinal properties. Prickly Ash Bitters Co. St. Louis, Mo." (On stickers on ends of carton) "Guaranty No. 116. Guaranteed by Prickly Ash Bitters Co., Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Seal. Guaranty No. 116 Seal. The contents of this package are not adulterated or misbranded within the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Entered in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture of Washington, D. C. Serial No. 116. Prickly Ash Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo. See that this seal is unbroken. Guaranty No. 116." The booklet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "In years of constant study of the malignant diseases that attack the kidneys not a single medicinal

principle, of value in such diseases, could be found (not already used in it) that would add one iota to its great curative power. As it now stands it ranks first in the list of kidney medicines, both in the number and severity of the cases it has cured." "Under the head of gravel we have to deal with the very fine particles of gritty or alkaline substances which by the aid of some favorable constituent in the urine unite and become small gravels or renal calculus. These bodies of foreign matter are very hard, and differ in shape according to the cavity in the kidneys in which they were formed, and when they become large enough to interfere with the action of the kidney they produce a painful disease described on another page under the title, 'Inflammation of the Kidneys.' At one time or another this stone is dislodged from the recess in which it is held and starts on its passage through the ureters or canals leading to the bladder. If this happens before the stone has become large enough to crowd the passage the patient is not aware of its existence, but when it is too large for easy passage it causes the most excruciating, physical and mental anguish that human flesh is ever called on to bear. As the stone passes it scrapes through the mucous lining of the tube, touching the quick, and causing an intense tearing or raking pain that is almost unendurable. The moment the stone reaches the bladder the pain ceases and the victim enjoys a most gratifying sense of relief. How long the stone will take to pass through it is impossible to say; they sometimes pass in a few hours and sometimes take several days. It is desirable to expedite the passage of the stone to the bladder as much as possible, for which purpose a quick movement of the bowels is needed. A double dose of Prickly Ash Bitters will promote a thorough and prompt action, and serve the further purpose of quieting the inflamed conditions in the kidneys and urinary tracts. It is also an active solvent, and will disintegrate any other stones that may be in the kidneys, and so prevent a repetition of the painful disorder. Hot water soaked into woolen cloths and applied to the abdomen and back over the kidneys will prove of great service in relieving pain, and in cases of females, injections of hot water through the vagina are very helpful. The continued use of Prickly Ash Bitters in ordinary doses will strengthen the kidneys and clear them of all calculus deposits, relieve inflammation and restore the prostrated body rapidly to robust health." "Stone in Bladder. When the renal calculi has passed into the bladder the process of accretion which produced it will continue to go on unless something is done to dissolve it and so get it out of the body. If allowed to remain it will injure the mucous coating of the bladder, causing inflammation in that organ (see 'Inflammation of Bladder'), or it may become lodged in the neck of the bladder and require a painful operation to remove. Many times these stones get into the bladder without causing any disturbance whatever; in such cases the patient only becomes aware of its existence by sudden stoppages in the flow of urine while voiding it, although the bladder may not be emptied. This is caused by the stone being drawn to the neck of the bladder by the outgoing current and so stopping the flow, or allowing it to pass painfully in drops only mixed with blood; in a few minutes the stone falls back and the urine begins to flow again. An active solvent is in all cases necessary, as it is desirable to get rid of the stone before it can do any damage to the bladder or the urinary canals. The best solvent and general tonic for the system that science has yet devised is Prickly Ash Bitters; it disintegrates the stone as rapidly as possible, tones up the kidneys, quiets all inflammation, keeps the liver healthy, the stomach strong, and assists the removal of the biliary products by mildly and naturally moving the bowels." "In Malarial Districts. The use of Prickly Ash Bitters as a preventive of malaria is very valuable. Persons who are familiar with its ad-

mirable liver regulating and cleansing properties always keep a bottle in the house for general use as a laxative and system tonic. A little in advance of the malarial seasons in the spring and fall they take a short treatment of it, simply to insure a healthful and vigorous body. With such precautions they pass through the worst seasons unaffected, because the liver, stomach and bowels being strong and active, the malarial germs taken into the body are unable to find a condition favorable to their growth." "Diseases of the Prostate. The prostate gland is situated below the bladder at or near the neck and is closely associated with diseases of the urinary and genital organs. It is much subject to the influence of venereal diseases and also the disorders in the liver and kidneys which arise from nervous debility. With the prostatic diseases due to venereal troubles we have nothing to do, as it is not within the province of Prickly Ash Bitters to cure them. When the disease is caused by the liver and the nervous system, we find Prickly Ash Bitters is well adapted to remove it. The symptoms are: sharp pains in the groin coming on suddenly and a urine heavily mixed with blood. The pain is intense, may extend to the testicles and is always very prostrating. Prickly Ash Bitters brings to bear its restorative influence over the nervous system by strengthening the liver, cleansing the bowels, cooling the blood and stimulating the kidneys. When these organs are in proper tone the prostate gland is favorably influenced, diseased conditions rapidly subside leaving the patient strong and vigorous."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 25° C-----	1.0014
Nonvolatile matter (grams per 100 cc)-----	6.52
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.42
Invert sugar (gram per 100 cc)-----	1.00
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	20.4
Alkaloids: Absent.	
Emodin: Present.	
Buchu: Indicated.	

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, (On bottle) " * * * For all diseases * * * of the * * * Kidneys * * * For * * * Hepatitis * * * A Blood Purifier * * * It has been used in many obstinate cases of kidney trouble with the most gratifying results * * *." (On carton) " * * * For Diseases of the Kidneys * * * Such as Brights Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, * * * Inflammation of Kidneys or Bladder, * * * Gravel, Gall Stones, Leucorrhœa (Whites) and Irregular Periods. * * * a Reliable Remedy for * * * Incontinence of Urine, Retention or Suppression of Urine, * * * can be absolutely depended on in treating the dangerous diseases that attack The Kidneys * * *," and included in the booklet aforesaid, to wit, "In years of constant study of the malignant diseases that attack the kidneys not a single medicinal principle, of value in such diseases, could be found (not already used in it) that would add one iota to its great curative power. As it now stands it ranks first in the list of kidney medicines, both in the number and severity of the cases it has cured," " * * * Prickly Ash Bitters * * * is * * * an active solvent, and will disintegrate any * * * stones that may be in the kidneys * * *," "Stone in the Bladder. * * * The best solvent * * * that science has yet devised is Prickly Ash Bitters; it disintegrates the stone as

rapidly as possible * * *,” “* * * Prickly Ash Bitters * * * a preventive of malaria * * *,” “Diseases of the Prostate. * * * When the disease is caused by the liver and the nervous system, we find Prickly Ash Bitters is well adapted to remove it,” were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, for hepatitis, as a blood purifier, as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, such as Bright's disease, dropsy, and diabetes, for inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, for gravel, gall stones, leucorrhea (whites), and irregular periods, for incontinence of urine, and retention or suppression of urine, as a treatment for the dangerous diseases that attack the kidneys, as a remedy for the malignant diseases that attack the kidneys, for stone in the bladder, effective to dislodge or disintegrate stone in the kidneys and bladder, effective as a preventive of malaria, and effective, when the disease is caused by the liver and the nervous system, to remove diseases of the prostate, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, so composed, and did not contain such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On October 5, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4456. Misbranding of "Poland Wine Bitters." U. S. * * * v. Maryam Struzynski, et al. (Struzynski Bros.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6479. I. S. No. 1465-h.)

On November 4, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Maryam Struzynski, Walter Struzynski, and Casmir Struzynski, formerly copartners, trading under the firm name of Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 10, 1913, from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of "Poland Wine Bitters," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: (On wrapper and bottle) "Poland Wine Bitters The Celebrated Wine Bitters Chenstohow Brand This Brand of Wine has been known in Europe for many years as the discovery of the Pauline Fathers of Chenstohow and can be recommended for its curative and hygienic qualities. Those who suffer with general debility, loss of strength, or appetite, indigestion or constipation, should use this wine. Dose: Three times a day, one or two tablespoonsful of the wine alone or in water immediately after meals. Children: A teaspoonful or according to age. Price \$1.00. Trade Mark Registered (Star and cross in separate circles, picture of church). Guaranteed by Struzynski Bros. Chicago, U. S. A. Under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, No. 19893. Contains alcohol 18% in the form of wine." (In Polish) "Celebrated Bitters Wine Chenstohow."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 15.6° C.....	0.998
Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	21.92
Glycerol (gram per 100 cc).....	0.50
Solids (grams per 100 cc).....	6.16
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc).....	2.29
Sucrose, Clerget (grams per 100 cc).....	None.
Reducing sugars, as invert (grams per 100 cc).....	3.87
Ash (gram per 100 cc).....	0.285
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅) (mgs. per 100 cc).....	42.8
Total acids, as tartaric (gram per 100 cc).....	0.38

Emodin: Present.

Product is essentially a wine to which emodin-bearing and other unidentified drugs have been added.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements "Poland Wine Bitters," "The Celebrated Wine Bitters Chenstohow Brand," "This Brand of wine has been known in Europe for many years as the discovery of the Pauline Fathers of Chenstohow," and the statement in Polish "Celebrated Bitters Wine Chenstohow" were false and misleading in that they represented that the article of drugs was a product of Poland, manufactured in the town of Chenstohow, Poland, according to the discovery of the Pauline Fathers of Chenstohow, Poland, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was an article of drugs manufactured in the United States of America.

On December 4, 1915, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information and, on December 10, 1915, the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4457. Adulteration of tomato conserve. U. S. * * * v. 10 Cases * * * of Tomato Conserve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6487. I. S. No. 14722-k. S. No. C-199.)

On April 29, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases, more or less, of tomato conserve, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about November 17, 1914, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Conserva Di Pomodoro Vesuvian Preserving Co., Vineland, N. J. Eagle Brand. Made from tomatoes and trimmings. Tomato Paste. Contents 13 oz." It was invoiced as "Ten (10) cases of Tomato Conserve."

The allegations in the libel were to the effect that the product contained considerable sand and consisted of a partially decomposed vegetable substance, and further that it consisted wholly of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance unfit for food.

On November 23, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4458. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. * * * v. 5 Bags * * * of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6488. I. S. No. 1532-I. S. No. E-423.)

On October 15, 1915, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 bags, each containing approximately 60 pounds, of chestnuts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article was shipped on October 9, 1915, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part, to wit, [of] 45.3 per cent of a filthy, decomposed, and moldy vegetable substance, infested with worms, which filthy, decomposed, and moldy vegetable substance, infested with worms, rendered the chestnuts unfit for human food.

On November 9, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4459. Misbranding of "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh." U. S. v. Dr. Sykes Sure Cure Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6489. I. S. Nos. 1692-e, 2897-e.)

On October 23, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Dr. Skyes Sure Cure Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 6, 1912, from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and on or about November 26, 1912, from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, of quantities of an article called "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: (Blown in bottle) "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh." (On carton) "See that the words 'Dr. Sykes' Catarrh Cure,' are blown on the enclosed bottle. Dr. Sykes' (trade mark) Catarrh Cure 2½% Alcohol. No. 1121. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. This common sense remedy, originated in 1870 by Dr. C. R. Sykes, is used both locally and constitutionally. It gives immediate and permanent relief, Circular of directions inside, that will apply to every case and condition. Be Sure to Read and Follow Them. Price, One Dollar. Six at one time for Five Dollars. Address all Orders and Communications, Dr. Sykes Sure Cure Co. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill. Established 1870. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, by Dr. C. R. Sykes, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington. Other Copyrights secured extending back to 1870. Protect from Extremes of Heat and Cold. Cured at Last by His Own Remedy. Dr. C. R. Sykes Probably no person ever suffered more from Head, Throat and Bronchial Catarrh than C. R. Sykes for twenty-four years up to the year 1870, when, as a druggist in the City of Chicago, he compiled the simple remedies which cured himself. After this he took a course of medical studies and graduated as an M. D. in Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and the rest of his life was spent in successfully treating Catarrh until 1897, when he died of pneumonia at Ontario, Cal. The circular or pamphlet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "Dr. Sykes Sure Cure for Catarrh." "Cured at Last by His Own Remedy. Probably no person living has suffered more from head, Throat and Lung difficulties, combined with Scrofula, than the Doctor himself for twenty-four years, and now but few healthier men can be found; his experience and advice are therefore invaluable." "Statistics show that about One Hundred Thousand persons die annually in the United States from Consumption alone, and that three-fourths of all these cases originate in catarrh. Coupling this with the fact that my life was despaired of in the winter of 1869 and 1870, by reason of Catarrh and Consumption and that by this, my own remedy, I was cured of both, it can be no wonder to any that I now make a specialty of Catarrh and its various complications, or surprise them that my success is without a parallel. Dr. C. R. Sykes." "Catarrh Can Be Cured! The * Right * Remedy * Found * At * Last." "The first stages of Diabetes Mellitus readily respond to its influences."

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Sample from the California shipment:

Potassium chlorate (grams per 100 cc)-----	2.9
Ash (grams per 100 cc)-----	2.79
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	2.6
Ammonium chlorid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.04
Hydrastine and berberine: Present.	
Drug extractive: Trace only.	
Methyl salicylate: Present.	

Sample from the New York shipment:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	1. 71
Nonvolatile matter (grams per 100 cc)-----	3. 02
Ash (grams per 100 cc)-----	1. 68
Ammonium salt, as ammonium chlorid (gram per 100 cc)--	0. 05
Potassium chlorate, calculated from ash (grams per 100 cc)	2. 72
Chlorate: Present.	
Chlorid: Present.	
Methyl salicylate and salicylic acid: Present.	
Hydrastine: Traces indicated.	

Misbranding of the article contained in both shipments was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, (Blown in bottle) "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh." (On carton) "Dr. Sykes' Catarrh Cure." "Cured at Last by His Own Remedy. Dr. C. R. Sykes Probably no person ever suffered more from Head, Throat and Bronchial Catarrh than C. R. Sykes for twenty-four years up to the year 1870, when, as a druggist in the City of Chicago, he compiled the simple remedies which cured himself," and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh," "Cured at Last by His Own Remedy * * * my life was despaired of in the winter of 1869 and 1870, by reason of catarrh and Consumption * * * by this, my own remedy, I was cured of both * * *," "Catarrh Can Be Cured: The * Right * Remedy * Found * At * Last," "The first stages of Diabetes Mellitus readily respond to its influences," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a cure for catarrh and consumption, and effective as a remedy for diabetes mellitus in its first stages, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, so composed, and did not contain such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On November 11, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4460. Misbranding of "Cooper's New Discovery" and "Cooper's Quick Relief." U. S. v. Cooper Medicine Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. 6493. I. S. Nos. 9311-e, 9312-e.)

On January 3, 1916, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Cooper Medicine Co., a corporation, doing business at Dayton, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 7, 1913, from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, of quantities of articles of drugs known respectively as "Cooper's New Discovery" and "Cooper's Quick Relief," which were misbranded.

The "New Discovery" was labeled: (On carton) "Cooper's New Discovery 20 per cent Alcohol Guaranteed by The Cooper Medicine Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 322 L. T. Cooper None Genuine Without the Above Portrait & Signature. A Tonic and System Purifier A Treatment For Diseases of Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Price \$1.00 Six Bottles for \$5.00." (On back of carton) "Cooper's New Discovery Is the medicine introduced with such remarkable success in the leading cities of the United States Cooper's New Discovery is a trade name and is fully protected by U. S. Laws. Beware of Imitations. The Cooper Medicine Co. Sole Proprietors Dayton, Ohio. U. S. A." (On sides of carton) "To Obtain the Best Results From This Medicine, Follow Directions and Recommendations on Enclosed Circular. In all cases of Rheumatism, Lamé or Weak Back, Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cramps or Colic, Cooper's Quick Relief is the Assistant Remedy, and should be used in connection with the New Discovery." (On bottle) "Cooper's New Discovery 20% Alcohol Guaranteed by The Cooper Medicine Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 322. Tonic and System Purifier. A treatment for diseases of the Stomach, Liver and kidneys which manifest themselves in the following forms: Catarrh, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Scrofula and so-called Blood Diseases, Chills, Fevers and Nervousness. In all cases of Rheumatism, Lamé or Weak Back, Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cramps or Colic, Cooper's Quick Relief is the assistant remedy and should be used in connection with the New Discovery. Directions: Shake well before using. Take tablespoonful before meals. For a mild laxative you should also take a wine glass full before retiring. To children from a quarter to one teaspoonful. Prepared and Guaranteed only by The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A." (Blown in bottle) "Cooper's New Discovery." The circular or pamphlet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "Cooper's New Discovery, A Splendid Remedial Agent For The Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels. Efficacious for Diseases of the Blood, and Flesh Builder." "Rheumatism Rheumatism is never permanently eradicated till the blood has been purified and the sluggish system aroused to better action, and this is exactly what Cooper's New Discovery does. It thoroughly cleanses the blood and renovates the system by neutralizing the acids and expelling from the system all acid matter. Cooper's New Discovery enriches and invigorates the blood, improves the circulation and builds up and nourishes the weak, diseased nerves. Cooper's New Discovery also acts as a tonic, and as the general health improves, rheumatic pains become less frequent and gradually cease altogether." "It is the thin, acid blood that is so easily chilled by the cold and affected by every ill wind and change in the weather. Rheumatism and poor blood are inseparable. The surest way to get rid of rheumatism is to restore the blood to a normal, healthy state. Cooper's New Discovery, which possesses both purifying and tonic properties, is just what is

required." "Cooper's Quick Relief (liniment) should be used externally in all cases of rheumatism to relieve the pain and reduce the swelling. The liniment should be applied to the affected parts and rubbed in freely. Fifteen minutes' brisk rubbing with the liniment should be continued two or three times a day until all pain or swelling has disappeared. Where convenient, sore or swollen parts should be wrapped in a hot cloth saturated with Quick Relief." "Bad Blood Whether inherited or acquired, manifested by abscesses, boils, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, has been found to yield to the alterative action of Cooper's New Discovery. Its use should be continued until the disease is completely eradicated, leaving the blood pure and healthy." "Catarrh Thousands have catarrh and are not aware of it. The human body is a delicate and therefore very sensitive organization. A thin covering known as the skin, protects the mucous membrane, which lines the internal structure and is in direct sympathy with all the various nerves, tissues and vessels that constitute the system of life. Any disturbance to this membranous lining is a signal of distress to those organs nearest the location of attack. The head, the throat, the lungs, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, the liver, the bladder, are all susceptible to the influence of the mucous membrane. The pelvic organs of the female are subject to it, thus causing what is generally known as female complaints. Wherever these disturbances are located, the disease is the same—catarrh. No matter where located, there is no safer remedy for this than Cooper's New Discovery." "Kidney Complaints Kidney diseases are generally found in persons whose blood is impoverished or impure, and whose nerves have not sufficient power or force to make the kidneys perform their proper function. The duty of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and when this fluid is filled with uric acid and malarial poisons they become over burdened with extra work. Kidney complaints usually commence with cold chills especially in the back and loins, followed with fever and pain. The pain extends to the bladder, loins and thighs. The urine becomes highly colored or extremely light. It sometimes looks red or bloodlike, with a brick-dust sediment after standing, or it may be stringy or milky and filled with albumen, the most vital element of the body. When these conditions are allowed to continue they result in one or more of the following diseases: Backache, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Gout, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, Irritation of the Bladder, Scalding of the Urine, Swelling of the Ankles, Dropsy, or some other form of kidney or Urinary trouble. Cooper's New Discovery stimulates the secreting cells, neutralizes the poisonous acids and causes the morbid matter in the blood to be excreted. Cooper's Quick Relief (Liniment) Is The Assistant Remedy and Should Be Used in Connection With Cooper's New Discovery in all cases of Rheumatism, Lamé or Weak Back, Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps or Colic. Price 50 Cents a Bottle."

Analysis of a sample of this article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	12.08
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.50
Reducing sugars (grams per 100 cc)-----	8.10
Sucrose (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.19
Alkalinity of ash (cc per 100 cc)-----	66.8
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	20.48
Test for emodin: Positive.	
Qualitative test for aloes: Positive.	
Test for salicylates: Negative.	

Odor indicates a small quantity of oil of sassafras.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, (On bottle) "Cooper's New Discovery * * * a treatment for diseases of the * * * kidneys * * * catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula and so-called blood diseases * * * Cooper's Quick Relief (Liniment) Is The Assistant Remedy and Should Be Used in Connection With Cooper's New Discovery in all cases of Rheumatism * * * Catarrh * * * Pleurisy, Dysentery, * * * Cholera Morbus * * *," and included in the pamphlet or circular aforesaid, to wit, "Cooper's New Discovery a splendid remedial agent for the * * * Kidneys, Efficacious for Diseases of the Blood. Rheumatism is never permanently eradicated till the blood has been purified and the sluggish system aroused to better action and this is exactly what Cooper's New Discovery does. It thoroughly cleanses the blood * * *. The surest way to get rid of rheumatism is to restore the blood to a normal healthy state. Cooper's New Discovery is just what is required. Cooper's Quick Relief (liniment) should be used externally in all cases of rheumatism," "Bad Blood, whether inherited or acquired * * * has been found to yield to the alterative action of Cooper's New Discovery. Its use should be continued until the disease is completely eradicated," "Catarrh * * * no matter where located there is no safer remedy for this than Cooper's New Discovery," "Kidney Complaints * * * result in one or more of the following diseases: * * * Rheumatism, Gout, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, * * * Dropsy * * * Cooper's New Discovery stimulates the secreting cells neutralizes the poisonous acids and causes the morbid matter in the blood to be excreted," "Cooper's Quick Relief is the Assistant Remedy and Should Be Used in Connection With Cooper's New Discovery in all cases of Rheumatism * * * Catarrh * * * Dysentery, Cholera Morbus * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a treatment for diseases of the kidneys, for scrofula, and so-called blood diseases, effective when used in connection with "Cooper's Quick Relief" as a treatment for rheumatism, catarrh, pleurisy, dysentery and cholera morbus, as a remedy for kidney diseases, for diseases of the blood, effective in cleansing the blood, in restoring the blood to a normal healthy state, as a cure for bad blood, whether inherited or acquired, as a remedy for gout, diabetes, Bright's disease, gravel, and dropsy, and effective when used in connection with "Cooper's Quick Relief," as a remedy for rheumatism, catarrh, dysentery, and cholera morbus, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, so composed, and did not contain such ingredients or medicinal agents.

The "Quick Relief" was labeled: (On bottle) "Copper's Quick Relief 30% Alcohol. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 No. 322. A Remedy for affording instant relief to Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, or Scalds, Earache, Toothache, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Lameness, Pains in various parts of the body. This remedy should be used in connection with Cooper's New Discovery in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Dizziness, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Etc., Directions: * * * Prepared only by The Cooper Medicine Co. Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A." (On carton) "Cooper's Quick Relief. 30% Alcohol Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, No. 322. L. S. Cooper None Genuine Without the Above Portrait & Signature, The Great Pain Medicine. Manufactured

only by The Cooper Medicine Co. Sole Proprietors, Dayton, Ohio. For Toothache, Earache, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises; Cuts, Burns, and Scalds. This preparation should be used as an assistant remedy for Cooper's New Discovery for the following diseases: Rheumatism, Lamé or Weak Back, Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic. The Cooper Medicine Co., Sole Proprietors, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A. For External and Internal Use. Price 50 cents." The circular or pamphlet accompanying this article contained, among other things, the following: "Cooper's Quick Relief for external and internal use guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 322, instantly relieves pain. If you have an ache or pain in any part of your body, Cooper's Quick Relief should be applied and rubbed in briskly at the seat of trouble, and it will invariably afford immediate relief." "Cooper's Quick Relief will limber up your stiff joints, and remove the soreness and inflammation from your limbs and muscles." "If the children are suddenly attacked with Croup, you have an excellent remedy, and it will save lots of worry and care. If applied immediately in cases of accident, such as Burns, scalds or Bruises, it will allay the pain and prevent the injured parts from becoming inflamed. Cooper's Quick Relief is splendid Embrocation for Athletes to be used as a 'Rub-down' after any exertion."

Analysis of a sample of the "Quick Relief" by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Solids (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.32
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.04
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	31.35
Chloroform: Negative.	
Capsicum: Positive.	

This product is a dilute alcoholic solution of capsicum flavored with oil of sassafras.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, (On bottle) "A remedy for affording instant relief to sprains * * *," and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "Cooper's Quick Relief * * * instantly relieves pain * * * if you have an ache or pain in any part of your body Cooper's Quick Relief will afford immediate relief. If the children are suddenly attacked with croup you have an excellent remedy * * *. If applied immediately in cases of accident * * * such as burns, scalds * * * it will * * * prevent the injured parts from becoming inflamed," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of the purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a remedy for affording instant relief to sprains, as an instant relief for pain, and for the relief of pain in every part of the body, as a remedy for croup, and effective for preventing injuries due to burns and scalds from becoming inflamed, when, in truth and in fact, it was not so composed, and did not contain such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On January 5, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

✓ 4464. **Adulteration and misbranding of pork and beans. U. S. * * * v. 41 Cases * * * of Pork and Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 6499. I. S. No. 3131-k. S. No. E-262.)

On May 4, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 41 cases, more or less, of pork and beans, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Bluefield, W. Va., alleging that the articles had been shipped on April 5, 1915, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The shipping cases were labeled: "Mothers Choice Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce Packed by The Eavey Packing Co., Xenia, Ohio." The retail packages were labeled: "Mother's Choice Brand Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce Contents 1 lb. and 12 oz. * * * Packed by The Eavey Packing Co., Xenia, Ohio."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained a partially decomposed vegetable product or substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the packages of pork and beans were labeled and marked as containing each 1 pound and 12 ounces when, as a matter of fact, the packages each contained less than said weight.

On November 22, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4462. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 50 Cases * * * of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6501. I. S. No. 14727-k. S. No. C-215.)

On May 4, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, more or less, each containing four dozen cans, of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Ottumwa, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about November 10, 1914, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The shipping cases were labeled: "Popular Brand Tomato Pulp." The cans were labeled: "Popular Brand Tomato Pulp. Made from Trimmings and Small Tomatoes."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a partially decomposed vegetable substance. It was further alleged that the article consisted in whole of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, unfit for food.

On October 27, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4463. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 35 Cases * * * and 19 Dozen Bottles of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.
(F. & D. No. 6502. I. S. Nos. 13839-k, 13840-k. S. No. C-206.)

On May 6, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 19 dozen bottles of vinegar and 35 casks, each containing 6 dozen bottles, of vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Blytheville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Arkansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The 19 dozen bottles were labeled: "Excello Brand Apple Cider Vinegar Reduced to 4 per cent acid strength. Contents One Gallon." The casks and bottles therein were labeled: "Excello Brand Cider Vinegar Reduced to 4 per cent acid strength. Contents four-fifths of Quart."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was not apple cider vinegar but consisted wholly or in part of distilled vinegar or of dilute acetic acid which had been substituted for and mixed with said apple vinegar so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, whereby it was adulterated and misbranded.

It was further alleged that the labeling upon the casks and bottles of vinegar was a misnomer and untrue and that said labeling was false and misleading and as such was a violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

On November 22, 1915, the Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4464. Adulteration and misbranding of "Trester Brandy." U. S. * * *
 v. Joseph Silverman (Joseph Silverman & Co.). Plea of guilty.
 Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6505. I. S. No. 181-h.)

On March 8, 1916, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph Silverman, trading as Joseph Silverman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 13, 1914, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of "Trester Brandy," which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled: (On barrel head, in large distinct type) "Trester Brandy," (On other barrel head in small and indistinct type) "Stamp 1232666-Proof 90 Brand a compound. Guaranteed by Joseph Silverman & Co., Cincinnati, O. under the Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Wholesale liquor dealer, 242 Main St. Cinti, O."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed as parts per 100,000 of 100° proof alcohol, except as otherwise stated:

Proof 60° F-----	90.6
Total acid, as acetic-----	16.6
Esters, as acetic-----	47.5
Furfural-----	0.35
Fusel oil-----	25.0

An imitation product consisting wholly or in part of neutral spirits.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, an imitation product consisting wholly or in part of neutral spirits, had been substituted wholly for Trester Brandy, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Trester Brandy," borne on the barrel containing the article, was false and misleading in that it represented the article to be genuine Trester Brandy, and was such as to deceive and mislead the purchasers into the belief that it was genuine Trester Brandy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was an imitation product, consisting, wholly or in part, of neutral spirits.

On March 8, 1916, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4465. Adulteration of strained tomatoes. U. S. * * * v. 25 Cases Strained Tomatoes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. 6510. I. S. No. 2666-k. S. No. E-260.)

On May 7, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases, each containing four dozen retail cans, of strained tomatoes, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wheeling, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in September and October, 1914, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cases were labeled: "4 doz. No. 1 Arlo Strained Tomatoes for Soup. Packed at East Brooklyn Pres. Works, East Brooklyn, Md." The retail packages were labeled: "Arlo Made from pieces and Trimmings of Tomatoes Strained Tomatoes for soup When ready to use remove contents to a glass or earthenware dish. Contents 10 ozs. Arlo Food Products Packed at East Brooklyn Pres. Works, East Brooklyn, Md."

The allegations in the libel were to the effect that the article was adulterated for the reason that it consisted of a filthy and partially decomposed vegetable product and was unfit for food.

On October 19, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4466. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 40 Barrels * * * of * * * Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 6519, I. S. No. 14412-K. S. No. C-216.)

On May 7, 1915, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 40 barrels, more or less, of a product purporting to be pure apple vinegar, remaining unsold in the original and unbroken packages at Evansville, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Indiana, the shipment arriving on or about November 3, 1914, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The barrels were labeled, in part: "Brite Marnin Brand Pure Apple Vinegar."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it had mixed and packed with it distilled vinegar or a solution of dilute acetic acid, and further that said distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid had been substituted, wholly or in part, for pure apple vinegar, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of pure apple vinegar and was a product consisting, in whole or in part, of distilled vinegar or a solution of dilute acetic acid which had been substituted, wholly or in part, for the product "Pure Apple Vinegar"; further, the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of "Pure Apple Vinegar," when, in fact, it was not pure apple vinegar; and further, for the reason that the article was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into believing that it was pure apple vinegar, when, in fact, it was not.

On October 23, 1915, the Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the label and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the act, the claimant having paid the costs of the proceedings and tendered its bond in the sum of \$500. which bond was approved by the court.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4467. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 19 Cases * * * and 4 Barrels of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 6520. I. S. Nos. 11992-k, 11993-k. S. No. C-217.)

On May 8, 1915, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 19 cases, each containing 2 dozen bottles, of vinegar, and 4 barrels of vinegar, remaining unsold in the original and unbroken packages at Lake Charles, La., alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about February 26, 1915, by Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cases were labeled: "2 Doz. 32 Oz. Apple Cider Vinegar." The bottles were labeled: "Aged in Wood Sterilized and Filtered Dawson Brand Pure Apple Cider Vinegar Contents 30 fluid ozs or more Quality Guaranteed Contents guaranteed if this label is unbroken Quality Guaranteed." The barrels were labeled: "Southern Beauty Brand Pure Apple Vinegar, Reduced to 4% Acetic Strength."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was not pure apple cider vinegar or apple cider vinegar but [that] colored distilled vinegar or a dilute solution of acetic acid had been substituted wholly or in part for said article and there had been mixed with said article [a] substitute, to wit, acetic acid, which had reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected its quality and strength, and said vinegar had been colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled, as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure apple cider vinegar nor apple cider vinegar as indicated by said labels, but was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article and was labeled and branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser thereof because the so-called vinegar contained colored distilled vinegar or a dilute solution of acetic acid which had been substituted, wholly or in part, for the said article.

On December 20, 1915, the said Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

446S. Adulteration and misbranding of pepper. U. S. * * * v. 2 Barrels and 52 Cartons * * * of Pepper. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6525. I. S. Nos. 14740-k, 14741-k. S. No. C-223.)

On May 11, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels and 52 cartons of an article purporting to be pepper, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Galesburg, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about March 4, 1915, by the Woolson Spice Co., of Toledo, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The barrels were labeled, in part: "Pepper." The cartons were labeled: "Silver Crown Pepper."

It was alleged in the libel that the barrels and cartons did not contain pure black pepper, as the labels would indicate, but, in truth and in fact, contained, in whole or in part, a mixture of pepper and shells, which had been added to, and substituted for, pure black pepper in such a manner as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, the same being prepared in imitation of pure black pepper and having been packed in imitation thereof, rendering the same adulterated. It was further alleged that within said mixture were certain substances substituted for pure black pepper whereby the same was misbranded in that the labeling of the barrels and cartons as containing pepper was false and misleading, and such as to mislead the purchaser and to enable the offering of the contents for sale as being pure black pepper, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On July 17, 1915, the said Woolson Spice Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4469. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called vanilla extract. U. S. v. Conron & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 6527. I. S. No. 10969-c.)

On November 3, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Conron & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 4, 1913, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of so-called vanilla extract, which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled: (On gallon container) "Conron's Artificial Exquisite Non-Alcoholic Decoction of Selected best cured Mexican Vanilla beans. It is already prepared to put right into the cream, at a great saving to you. Trade desiring to have the Mexican Vanilla seeds in their cream and the Exquisite Mexican Bean Flavor, can not praise Conron's Famous Non-Alcoholic Decoction enough. Conron & Co., 265 West Broadway, New York. No. 9399. Guarantee Clause." (Label on shipping package) "Conron & Co., sugar coloring Extracts. 265 West Broadway, New York."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a colored solution with an admixture of vanilla bean seeds deposited as sediment. The colored solution was in principal part not a product of Mexican beans, but a solution containing glycerin, synthetic vanillin, and caramel.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, artificial vanillin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted, in whole or in part, for a product of vanilla beans, which the article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product was an inferior article, to wit, a mixture of a product of vanilla beans and artificial vanillin, and was colored with caramel in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding the article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, "Conron's Artificial Exquisite Non-Alcoholic Decoction of Selected best cured Mexican Vanilla beans. It is already prepared to put right into the cream, at a great saving to you. Trade desiring to have the Mexican Vanilla seeds in their cream and the Exquisite Mexican Bean Flavor, can not praise Conron's Famous Non-Alcoholic Decoction enough," were false and misleading in that they indicated to the purchasers thereof that the article consisted wholly of a product of vanilla beans, and were such as to deceive and mislead the purchasers into the belief that it consisted wholly of a product of vanilla beans, when, in truth and in fact, it did not, but consisted of a mixture of a product of vanilla beans and artificial vanillin, artificially colored, and was an imitation of another article, to wit, vanilla extract.

On November 8, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4470. Misbranding of "Dr. DeWitt's Eclectic Cure." U. S. * * * v. 24 Dozen Bottles of "Dr. DeWitt's Eclectic Cure." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 6532. I. S. No. 1875-k. S. No. E-265.)

On May 13, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles, more or less, of a drug known as "Dr. DeWitt's Eclectic Cure," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 14, 1913, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled: (On carton) "Dr. DeWitt's Eclectic Cure (Trade Mark Registered.) Each fluid ounce contains Alcohol 75%, Ether 25 min. Opium 1 grain. An internal and external remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, Pains in the Breast and Side, Sprains and Bruises, Frosted Feet, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart, Scarlet Fever, Chills and Fevers, Cold Chills &c. The W. J. Parker Co. 7 S. Howard St. Proprietors. Baltimore, Md. Price, 25 cts. The greatest cholera remedy in the world. New style package. Adopted Jan. 1st, 1897. None Genuine unless signed The W. J. Parker Co. Serial Number 3789 Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. For Internal Use. For Cholera, give from a half to one teaspoonful diluted, every twenty minutes until the patient perspires freely. This should be done as soon as the Diarrhœa, or first symptoms make their appearance. For ordinary Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or Cramp Colic, take half a teaspoonful diluted, and repeat if necessary. For External Use. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Pains generally, rub the parts affected well three or four times a day and take from half to one teaspoonful three or four times per day. For bruises, sprains or frosted feet, bathe the parts affected well with the cure frequently. Dr. DeWitt's Eclectic Cure (Trade Mark Registered) Each fluid ounce contains Alcohol 75% Ether 25 min—Opium 1 grain. Ein innerliches und äusserliches Heilmittel Für Cholera, Brechruhr, Dyspepsie, Diarrhœe, Rheumatismus, Neuralgie, Zahnweh, Kopfweh, Halsweh, Diphtherie, Croup, Schmerzen in der Brust und Seite, Verrenkungen und Quetschungen, Erfrorene Füsse, Beschwerliches Athmen, Herzklopfen, Scharlach-Fieber, Kaltes Fieber &c. The W. J. Parker Co. 7 S. Howard St. Proprietors. Baltimore, Md. Price 25 cts." (On bottle) "Dr. DeWitt's Eclectic Cure. Each fluid ounce contains Alcohol 75 pr. ct. Ether—25 Min. Opium—1 Gr. 10 Drs. or over. Guaranteed by The W. J. Parker Co. Under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 3789. Directions. For all cases requiring an internal use of the Cure, give from one-half to one teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours diluted with water, a little sugar may be added if required. For cases requiring an External application, rub the parts affected vigorously with a piece of flannel saturated with the Cure, and take from a half to one teaspoonful as above if necessary. The W. J. Parker Co. Prps. Baltimore, Md." (Blown in bottle) "Dr. DeWitt's Eclectic Cure W. J. Parker & Co. Baltimore Md."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the bottles, and cartons or envelopes, containing the bottles, contained a statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article which was false and fraudulent, that is to say, said labels on the bottles, and cartons or packages, contained a statement that the contents of the bottles was "An internal and external remedy for cholera, * * * dyspepsia, * * * rheumatism, neuralgia, diphtheria, croup, * * * frosted feet, difficult breathing, pal-

pitiation of the heart, scarlet fever * * *," whereas, said labels contained on the cartons and bearing said statements with reference to the curative or therapeutic effect of the article were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no substance or combination of substances capable of producing the therapeutic effect claimed in said statement above set forth. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label on each of the bottles contained a statement that "Each fluid ounce contains Alcohol 75%. Ether 25 min. Opium 1 grain," whereas, in truth and in fact, each fluid ounce of the article contained less than 75 per cent alcohol, to wit: 60 per cent alcohol by volume, and contained 1.3 per cent [grains] of opium per fluid ounce.

On September 23, 1915, W. J. Parker & Co., Baltimore, Md., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 in conformity with section 10 of the act, one of the conditions of the bond being that if the product be sold or disposed of in any form or manner, the branding thereof should correctly describe the same.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4471. Misbranding of "Mrs. Edwards' Infant * * * Syrup." U. S. * * *
 v. William H. Raser. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 6541.
 I. S. No. 1856-h.)

On October 21, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William H. Raser, Reading, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about August 8, 1913, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of "Mrs. Edwards' Infant * * * Syrup," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: (On wrapper) "25¢ Mrs. Edwards' 25¢ Infant (representation of small child with wings and blowing trumpet, who is seated on the globe) Syrup For Children Teething. Wind Colic, to Regulate the Bowels, and a Remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all other Summer Complaints in Children. Manufactured only by William H. Raser 154-156 N. 6th St., Reading, Pa. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 7647. Each Fluid Ounce contains Alcohol 5%, Opium 1½ grs., Morphine Sulphate 3-16 gr."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	46.23
Sucrose, by copper (grams per 100 cc)-----	41.23
Ash, chiefly potassium carbonate (grams per 100 cc)-----	3.27
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	0.25
Morphine (grain per fluid ounce)-----	0.22
Glycerol: Absent.	
Meconic acid: Present.	
Odor of anise.	

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statement regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, "Mrs. Edwards' Infant Syrup * * * to Regulate the Bowels, and a Remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all other Summer Complaints in Children," was false and fraudulent in that the same was applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of its truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, to regulate the bowels, and as a remedy for dysentery, diarrhea, and other summer complaints in children, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On December 14, 1915, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4472. Adulteration and misbranding of "Syrup of Tamarinds." U. S. v. William P. Bernagozzi et al. (W. P. Bernagozzi & Bro.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 6546. I. S. No. 4895-h.)

On November 3, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William P. Bernagozzi and Ferdinand Bernagozzi, trading as W. P. Bernagozzi & Bro., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 6, 1913, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of "Syrup of Tamarinds," which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled, in part: (Sticker on neck) A Compound Artificially Colored Made in New York. Guaranteed by W. P. Bernagozzi under the Pure Food & Drugs Act. June 30th 1906 Serial No. 4438 Liquid Contents Twenty-six Ounces." (Main label) "Syrup of Tamarinds A Compound Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act June 30th 1906. Serial No. 4438 Trade mark." (Shipping label) "Guaranteed by W. P. Bernagozzi under the Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 4438 New York 12 Bottles Tamarindo Bernag Brand 12 Bottles 5's Fragile * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids (per cent)-----	59.36
Nonsugar solids (per cent)-----	1.85
Sucrose by copper (per cent)-----	0.60
Reducing sugars as invert, before inversion (per cent)--	56.91
Reducing sugars after inversion (per cent)-----	57.54
Ash (per cent)-----	0.011
Acid as tartaric (per cent)-----	1.67
Tartaric acid (per cent by weight)-----	0.65
Volatile acid, as acetic: None.	
Test for citric acid: Negative.	
Lead subacetate test for caramel: Positive.	
Test for malic acid: Negative.	

The product consists essentially of a sugar sirup artificially colored and flavored and containing little or no tamarind pulp.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a sugar sirup, artificially colored and prepared in imitation of tamarind sirup, had been substituted, in whole or in part, for genuine tamarind sirup, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that the article was an imitation tamarind sirup and was colored with caramel in a manner whereby its inferiority to genuine tamarind sirup was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statement regarding the article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, appearing in prominent type on the principal label aforesaid, to wit, "Syrup of Tamarinds," which labeling was not corrected by the following statement appearing in inconspicuous type upon the principal label, to wit, "A Compound," or by the following statement appearing in inconspicuous type on the neck label, "A Compound Artificially Colored," was false and misleading in that it indicated

to the purchasers thereof, and deceived and misled purchasers into the belief, that the article was composed wholly of genuine tamarind sirup, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was composed of, to wit, an imitation tamarind sirup, artificially colored. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation tamarind sirup, artificially colored, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, tamarind sirup.

On November 8, 1915, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4473. Misbranding of "Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla" and "Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba." U. S. v. The Tarrant Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 6547. I. S. Nos. 7996-e, 9007-e.)

On November 3, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Tarrant Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on April 8, 1913, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, of quantities of "Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla" and "Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba," which were misbranded.

The first-named article was labeled: (On red label on jar and wrapper) "A Safe old time remedy for gonorrhea Compound Extract of Copaiba & Sarsaparilla formula of the late J. B. Thorn Chemist London The Tarrant Co. New York U. S. A. Gleans. Sole owners & Makers since June 23rd 1902. Whites &c. No. 1244 Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906." (On label around jar) "Rights acquired formula of the late J. B. Thorn, Chemist, London. Genuine Thorn's Extract manufactured by The Tarrant Co. Sole Owners, New York, U. S. A. June 23rd 1902." (On bottom of jar) "Formula of the late J. B. Thorn Chemist London. The Tarrant Co. sole owners New York, U. S. A." (On yellow label on wrapper) "All Genuine Thorn's Extract must bear the Signature of Tarrant & Co to counterfeit which is felony. Successors to John A. Tarrant, Sole Agent. The Tarrant Co. N. Y., U. S. A. Successors; sole owners, makers and shippers since June 23rd, 1902. Adopted April 2d, 1883." The circular or pamphlet accompanying this article contained, among other things, the following: "Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla. A certain, safe, and one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for Gonorrhœa, Gleans, Pyelitis, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Incipient Stricture, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Irritation of the Bladder, Irritation of the Prostate Gland, Gravel, Inflammation of Vagina."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiba and sarsaparilla extract.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla. A certain, safe, and one of the most effectual remedies * * * for Gonorrhœa, Gleans, Pyelitis, Whites, * * *, Incipient Stricture, Affections of the Kidneys, * * * Gravel * * *," were false and fraudulent in that they were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a certain remedy for gonorrhea and gleet, as a remedy for pyelitis, whites, and incipient stricture, for affections of the kidneys, and for gravel, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain such ingredients or medicinal agents.

The Tarrant's Compound Extract was labeled: (On jar) "A quick relief for Gonorrhœa Gleans Whites &c. Excelsior Compound Extract of Cubebs & Copaiba. Prepared only by The Tarrant Co. Chemists New York. No. 1244. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Genuine. To pre-

vent counterfeits. The Tarrant Company Chemists New York orders punctually attended to Reg'd Oct. 11, 1875." (On wrapper) "A quick relief for Gonorrhœa Gleet Whites &c. Excelsior Compound Extract of Cubebs & Copaiba Prepared only by The Tarrant Co. Chemists New York. No. 1244 Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. None genuine without our Signature, to counterfeit which is Felony The Tarrant Co. Manufacturers & Proprietors, Tarrant's Compound Extract Cubebs & Copaiba Adopted April 2d, 1883." The circular or pamphlet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba. A safe, certain, speedy and convenient remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Incipient Strictures, Inflammation of the Vagina, Irritation of the Urethra, Pyelitis, Irritation of the Bladder, Irritation of the Kidneys."

Analysis of a sample of this article by said Bureau of Chemistry showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiba and cubeb extract.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba. A * * * certain, * * * remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Incipient Stricture, * * * Pyelitis * * *," were false and fraudulent in that they were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a certain remedy for gonorrhea and gleet, as a remedy for whites, incipient strictures, and pyelitis, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On December 3, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4471. Misbranding of "Quaker Herb Extract," "Payne's New Discovery," "Payne Quick Relief," and "Quaker Oil of Balm." U. S. * * * v. The Quaker Herb Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100 and costs. (P. & D. No. 6549. I. S. Nos. 5898-e, 8213-e, 8214-e, 9413-e.)

On October 15, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Quaker Herb Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended:

(1) On or about November 4, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of "Quaker Herb Extract," which was misbranded. This article was labeled: (On carton) (Front) "Quaker Herb Extract Contains Alcohol 18 Per Cent. For Diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys The Great Quaker System Purifier and Worm and Germ Destroyer. Price \$1.00 Style of Package Adopted July 1st, 1895. Address All Orders to The Quaker Herb Co. 721 to 727 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O." (Back) "Quaker Herb Extract. Is carefully prepared from a proper combination of the Herbs, Barks, Roots, Berries, Leaves and Blossoms that have been used with such wonderful results for years in the families of our forefathers, the Friends or Quakers. The selection has been made of those herbs, etc., that cleanse and strengthen the human system consequently it may be used beneficially in a great variety of disorders and by its very purifying nature is also a wonderful preventative from long spells of sickness when taken in time for Catarrh, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Scrofula and so-called Blood Diseases, Chills, Fever, Ague, Nervousness, Male and Female Weakness, Female Complaints, Worms, Impurities and Disease Germs that are the true cause of many disorders. United States Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 936. Canadian Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. Serial No. 1683. The Quaker Herb Co., 721 to 727 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O." (One side) "Quaker Herb Extract. The Great System Purifier." (Other side) "Quaker Herb Extract. Directions and Circulars Inside." (On bottle) "Quaker Herb Extract. Alcohol 18 Per Cent Reg. Guar. No. 936. Dose:—The usual dose is a small tablespoonful two or three times a day, before or after eating, as is found best. Children, aged 2 to 5 years, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful. Older Children, 1 to 2 teaspoonsful. Natures differ, and it may be necessary to increase or lessen the dose, as enough should be taken to make the bowels act freely, in order to cast the impurities forever out of the system. Address all orders to The Quaker Herb Co., 723-727 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O." The circular or pamphlet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "The reason Quaker Herb Extract has astonished the world by permanently curing Catarrh when all other remedies and methods have failed, is more readily explained when the fact is known that it acts upon every part of this mucous or catarrhal surface, heals the soreness and inflammation and tones it up to a healthy and natural action." "Grip is peculiarly a disease of the mucous lining and leaves this lining in a weak, irritated condition, and consequently deranges the functions of the whole system. Quaker Herb Extract brings back the natural strength and action of the mucous lining and so removes the cause of the trouble. It is the grandest tonic made." "By thus removing the cause, Quaker Herb Extract gives lasting relief from all the pains, aches and bearing down sensations, and from the worn-out debilitated conditions that accompany prolapsus uteri." "Change of Life. Women approaching this stage of life will find great comfort and relief in the use

of Quaker Herb Extract for the ravages attending this period. It acts on the sexual organs through the blood and nerves, and makes the change come gradual, leaving the patient strong and robust, to enjoy perfect health the remainder of her life." "Malarial Chills, Fever, Ague, Intermittent, Remittent and Pernicious Fevers may all be properly regarded as grades or modifications of the same disease. It is most prevalent in low, marshy countries, or where the land is subject to overflow. Malarial Fever was the first internal disease in which it was positively proven that Microbes were the sole cause. Take the regular dose and in a few days the appetite will begin to return and the debilitated feeling will gradually pass away. Do not stop the medicine under six or eight weeks, according to the length of time you have had the disease." "Why Should the Blood be Impure?' We find upon investigation that there are two main reasons for impure blood, these are: First—the Source or Supply of the Blood, which we find comes through the Liver and Lymphatic Glands. Second—the Filters or purifiers of the Blood which we find to be the Kidneys and Sweat Glands. If you bear these facts in mind it will be readily understood why our Quaker Herb Extract is the greatest Blood Purifier known, as it keeps the liver, kidneys and glands in perfect working order, and that is the only way to have pure blood." "Rheumatism. Neuralgia; lumbago; gout; sciatica; pains in the muscles or joints, swollen limbs, etc., are all forms of Rheumatism and are said to come from an excess of uric acid in the blood. As it is the duty of the kidneys to throw this acid out of the system it shows the importance of keeping the kidneys in perfect condition; this can only be done by using Quaker Herb Extract, for wonderful quick and lasting cures have resulted from the use of this remedy."

Analysis of a sample of this article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids (per cent)-----	3. 27
Ash (per cent)-----	0. 77
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	18. 5
Reducing sugars: Present.	
Emodin: Present.	
Licorice and slippery elm: Indicated.	

The product is essentially a hydroalcoholic extract of an emodin-bearing cathartic drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label of the carton aforesaid, to wit, "Quaker Herb Extract * * * The Great * * * Germ Destroyer * * * is also a wonderful preventative from long spells of sickness when taken in time for Catarrh, * * * Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Scrofula * * *," and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "The reason Quaker Herb Extract has astonished the world by permanently curing Catarrh * * *," "Grip * * * Quaker Herb Extract brings back the natural strength and action of the mucous lining and so removes the cause of the trouble * * *," "By thus removing the cause, Quaker Herb Extract gives lasting relief from all the pains, aches and bearing down sensations, and from the worn-out, debilitated conditions that accompany prolapsus uteri." "Change of Life. * * * It acts on the sexual organs through the blood and nerves, and makes the change come gradual, leaving the patient strong and robust, to enjoy perfect health the remainder of her life," "Malarial Chills, Fever, Ague, Intermittent, Remittent and Pernicious Fevers * * *. Take the regular dose and in a few days the appetite will begin to return and the debilitated

feeling will gradually pass away * * *," " * * * Quaker Herb Extract * * * keeps the liver, kidneys and glands in perfect working order * * *," " * * * Neuralgia; * * * gout; sciatica; * * * As it is the duty of the kidneys to throw this acid out of the system it shows the importance of keeping the kidneys in perfect condition; this can only be done by using Quaker Herb Extract, for wonderful quick and lasting cures have resulted from the use of this remedy," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a germ destroyer, as a preventive of catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and scrofula, for curing catarrh and grippe, for giving lasting relief from all the pains, aches, and bearing down sensations, and from the worn-out debilitated conditions that accompany prolapsus uteri, for insuring perfect health following change of life, as a remedy for malarial chills, fever, ague, intermittent, remittent, and pernicious fevers, for keeping the liver, kidneys, and glands in perfect working order, and for curing neuralgia, gout, and sciatica, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

(2) On or about January 30, 1913, from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee, of quantities of "Payne's New Discovery" and "Payne Quick Relief," which were misbranded. The first named product was labeled: (On carton) (Front) "New Discovery Contains Alcohol 18 Per Cent. For Diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Payne Purifies and Cleanses The Whole System. Germ Eradicator Price, \$1.00. Prepared and Guaranteed only by The Quaker Herb Co. Cincinnati, O. 721 to 727 W. Fourth St. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial Number 936." (Back) "Payne New Discovery Not A Cure All Following Diseases: Catarrh, Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, Dizziness of the Head, Female Weakness, Blind, Bleeding, Itching Hemorrhoids or Protruding Piles. This Remedy has been used with wonderful results for all nervous disorders, and run down system, it has a specific action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach, its effects are marvelous, it tones and strengthens the digestive organs and imparts new Life, Vim and Vigor to the entire system. Prepared for Payne Remedy Co., by The Quaker Herb Co. Cincinnati, O. 721-727 West Fourth St. 6 for \$5.00 Express Prepaid." (On both sides) "New Discovery. Directions and Circulars Enclosed. Payne Price, \$1.00 New Discovery The Great System Purifier. Payne Price, \$1.00." (On bottle) "New Discovery Alcohol 18 Per Cent Dose:—Tablespoon before or after meals. Children age 2 to 10 years, 1/2 to 1 teaspoonful three times daily Payne's Natures differ, and it may be necessary to increase or lessen the dose, enough should be used to make the bowels act regular, in order to remove all impurities from the system. Sold only in \$1.00 Size. 6 for \$5.00. Address all orders to The Quaker Herb Co., 721-727 W. Fourth St. Cincinnati, Ohio." The circular or pamphlet accompanying this article contained, among other things, the following: "Catarrh of the kidneys and catarrh of the bladder (Cystitis) are generally the cause of the following symptoms: Backache, pains in the limbs and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, dull looking and dry skin, sometimes puffiness beneath the eyes or specks floating before the eyes, easily chilled, nervousness, hysteria, insomnia, more tired when you get up than upon going to bed, the urine being sometimes dark colored and scant, at other times light colored and plentiful, frequent desire to pass the water,

especially at night, sometimes accompanied by a burning feeling (sometimes painful) in the lower front part of the bowels. These troublesome complaints often lead on to Diabetes or Bright's disease and death. Where you have any of the above symptoms, start to taking Payne's New Discovery at once, for delays in attending to one's health are certainly dangerous." "Rheumatism. Neuralgia; lumbago; gout; sciatica; pains in the muscles or joints; swollen limbs, etc., are all forms of Rheumatism and are said to come from an excess of uric acid in the blood. As it is the duty of the kidneys to throw this acid out of the system it shows the importance of keeping the kidneys in perfect condition; this can only be done by using Payne's New Discovery for wonderful quick and lasting cures have resulted from the use of this remedy." "Malarial Fever was the first internal disease in which it was positively proven that microbes were the sole cause. Payne's New Discovery is a specific in this disease. Take the regular dose and in a few days the appetite will begin to return and the debilitated feeling will gradually pass away. Do not stop the medicine under six or eight weeks, according to the length of time you have had the disease. Grip is peculiarly a disease of the mucous lining and leaves this lining in a weak, irritated condition, and consequently deranges the functions of the whole system. Payne's New Discovery brings back the natural strength and action of the mucous lining and so removes the cause of the trouble. It is the grandest tonic made." "The beginning of falling of the womb will be noted in a sense of weight about the back, loins and lower abdomen. There is backache; pain and tired feeling in the hips and down the limbs; headache; weak stomach; menstrual disturbances and nervous debility. Payne's New Discovery strengthens the ligaments which should hold the womb up, and by increasing the circulation through the organs, removes the stagnant blood and the unnatural weight which has dragged the womb down. By thus removing the cause, Payne's New Discovery gives lasting relief from all the pains, aches and bearing down sensations, and from the worn-out, debilitated conditions that accompany prolapsus uteri." "Change of Life. Women approaching this stage of life will find great comfort and relief in the use of Payne's New Discovery for the ravages attending this period. It acts on the sexual organs through the blood and nerves, and makes the change come gradual, leaving the patient strong and robust, to enjoy perfect health the remainder of her life." "This select combination of Herbs has produced a Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Constipation, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Scrofula, and So-called Blood Diseases, Malaria, Chills, Fevers, Nervousness, Male and Female Weakness, Female Complaints."

Analysis of a sample of the article by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Nonvolatile matter (per cent)	3. 23
Ash (per cent)	0. 8
Alcohol (per cent by volume)	18. 18
Sodium bicarbonate (per cent)	1. 15
Sugar (per cent)	0. 35
Licorice, emodin, and vegetable extractive matter: Present.	
Alkaloids: Absent.	

Product is a hydroalcoholic solution containing small amounts of sodium bicarbonate, licorice, and extractive matter from a laxative plant drug.

Misbranding of this article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label of the carton aforesaid, to wit, "New Dis-

covery * * * Germ Eradicator * * * Payne's New Discovery Not A Cure All Following Diseases: Catarrh, Rheumatism, * * * This Remedy has been used with wonderful results for all nervous disorders * * *," and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "Catarrh of the kidneys and catarrh of the bladder (Cystitis) * * * Where you have any of the above symptoms, start to taking Payne's New Discovery at once, for delays in attending to one's health are certainly dangerous," " * * * gout; sciatica; * * * As it is the duty of the kidneys to throw this acid out of the system it shows the importance of keeping the kidneys in perfect condition; this can only be done by using Payne's New Discovery for wonderful quick and lasting cures have resulted from the use of this remedy," "Malarial fever * * * Payne's New Discovery is a specific in this disease * * *," "Grip * * * Payne's New Discovery brings back the natural strength and action of the mucous lining and so removes the cause of the trouble * * *," "The beginning of falling of the womb will be noted in a sense of weight about the back, loins and lower abdomen. * * * By thus removing the cause, Payne's New Discovery gives lasting relief from all the pains, aches and bearing down sensations, and from the worn-out, debilitated conditions that accompany prolapsus uteri," "Change of life. * * * It acts on the sexual organs through the blood and nerves, and makes the change come gradual, leaving the patient strong and robust, to enjoy perfect health the remainder of her life," "This select combination of Herbs has produced a Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh, * * * Rheumatism, * * * Scrofula, * * * Malaria, * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a germ eradicator, for curing catarrh and rheumatism, as a remedy for all nervous disorders, for catarrh of the kidneys and catarrh of the bladder (cystitis), as a cure for gout and sciatica and for keeping the kidneys in perfect condition, as a specific for malarial fever, as a remedy for grip and prolapsus uteri, giving lasting relief in the latter disease from all the pains, aches, and bearing-down sensations, and from the worn-out debilitated conditions that accompany the same, for insuring health following change of life, and for curing scrofula and malaria, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

The Quick Relief was labeled: (On carton) (Front) "Quick Relief Payne Quick Relief Each fluid ounce contains Ether 5 Min. Chloroform 1.5 Min. Vegetable Oils Gum Camphor Oleoresin Etc., Etc. Reg. No. 936. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache, Toothache, Sprains. Internal. For Cramps Cholera Morbus, Colic, Pains, Diarrhœa, Dysentery." (Back) "Prepared for Payne Remedy Co., By The Quaker Herb Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. 721-727 W. Fourth Street, At All Druggists." (One side) "Price, 25 Cents. (Other side) "For External and Internal Use." (On bottle) "Payne Quick Relief Each Fluid Ounce Contains Ether 5 Min. Chloroform 1.5 Min. Vegetable Oils Gum Camphor Oleoresins For external use apply freely using plenty of friction. For internal use dose 20 to 30 drops on sugar. For child one year old, 2 to 10 drops. Reg. No. 936. Manufactured for The Payne Remedy Co., Cin. O." The circular or pamphlet accompanying this article contained, among other things, the following: "For Deafness and Earache: Apply around the ear and saturate some cotton and place in the ear." "For Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all pains in the

stomach and bowels produced by cold, over eating, unripe fruit and other causes, take Payne Quick Relief internally." "Hundreds of lives of little children suffering from that dread disease of childhood—cholera infantum—have been saved by the prompt use of Payne's Quick Relief Give a few drops of the Oil in sweetened water and rub the stomach and bowels with the Oil full strength, then apply hot wet cloths."

Analysis of a sample of this article by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Turpentine (per cent)----- 59.2

Capsicum, resin, camphor, and chloroform: Present.

Opium alkaloids: None.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label of the carton aforesaid, to wit, "Quick Relief Payne Quick Relief * * *. Pleurisy, * * * Dysentery * * *," and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "For Deafness * * * Apply around the ear and saturate some cotton and place in the ear," "For * * * Cholera Morbus * * * take Payne Quick Relief internally," "Hundreds of lives of little children suffering from that dread disease of childhood—cholera infantum—have been saved by the prompt use of Payne's Quick Relief * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, for the relief of pleurisy and dysentery, deafness and cholera morbus, and as a cure for cholera infantum, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

(3) On or about March 19, 1913, from the State of Ohio into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of "Quaker Oil of Balm," which was misbranded. This article was labeled: (Bottle) "Quaker Oil of Balm Each fluid ounce contains Ether 5 Min. Chloroform 1.5 Min. Vegetable Oils Gum Camphor Oleoresins, etc. etc. For external use apply freely, using plenty of friction. For internal use dose 20 to 30 drops on sugar. For child one year old, 2 to 10 drops. Reg. No. 936. The Quaker Herb Co., Cin'ti O. Always keep a Bottle of this in the House Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents. None Genuine Unless Prepared By The Quaker Herb Co. 721-727 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio." (In carton) (Front) "Quaker Oil of Balm" (Representation of Quaker) "Quaker Liniment Purity Each fluid ounce contains Ether 5 Min. Chloroform 1.5 Min. Vegetable Oils Gum Camphor Oleoresins Etc. United States, Food and Drugs Act. June 30, 1906. Serial No. 936. Canadian Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. Serial No. 1683" (Back) "Prepared and Guaranteed Only By The Quaker Herb Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Style Wrapper Adopted July 1, 1896. Address all orders to 721-727 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O." (One side) "Dose 20 to 30 drops on sugar." (Other side) "Price 25 cents." The circular or pamphlet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "Don't use stupefying drugs that numb the brain and derange the stomach, for almost instant relief comes from the proper application of Quaker Oil of Balm in all cases of pain." "For deafness and Earache; Apply around the ear and saturate some cotton and place in the ear." "For Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and all pains in the stomach and bowels produced by cold, over eating, unripe fruit and other

causes, take Quaker Oil of Balm internally." "Hundreds of lives of little children suffering from that dread disease of childhood—cholera infantum—have been saved by the prompt use of Quaker Oil of Balm. Give a few drops of the Oil on sugar and rub the stomach and bowels with the Oil full strength, then apply hot wet cloths."

Analysis of a sample of the article by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Turpentine (per cent)----- 95.2

Capsicum, resin, camphor, and chloroform: Present.

Opium alkaloids: None.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "* * * almost instant relief comes from the proper application of Quaker Oil of Balm in all cases of pain," "For Deafness * * * Apply around the ear and saturate some cotton and place in the ear," "For * * * Cholera Morbus, * * * Dysentery * * * take Quaker Oil of Balm internally," "Hundreds of lives of little children suffering from that dread disease of childhood—cholera infantum—have been saved by the prompt use of Quaker Oil of Balm * * *," were false and fraudulent in that by means of said circular or pamphlet they were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part composed of, or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, for the relief of all cases of pain, deafness, cholera morbus, and dysentery, and as a cure for cholera infantum, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On January 13, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4475. Adulteration of pork and beans. U. S. * * * v. 100 Cases * * * of Pork and Beans. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Portion of product ordered destroyed, balance ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 6553. I. S. No. 2694-k. S. No. E-277.)

On May 21, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases, each containing two dozen cans, of pork and beans, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped during the month of December, 1914, by the Scioto Canning Co., Circleville, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cases were labeled: "Asheville Brand Pork and Beans 2 Dozen Cans The Scioto Canning Co Circleville Ohio This is to certify that the contents of this case of canned goods is packed in compliance with the pure food law of various states and territories and export laws of the United States In Witness whereof we have caused our corporation seal to be affixed hereon." (Seal.) The cans were labeled: "Asheville Brand" (Design of plate of pork and beans) "Contents 1 lb. 10 oz. Pork and Beans Guaranteed by the Packers to comply with Pure Food Laws The Scioto Canning Co. Circleville Ohio."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained a partially decomposed vegetable product or substance.

On November 22, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property and the case having been submitted to the court without a jury, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the United States marshal, with the assistance of representatives of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, should separate the cases of unwholesome beans from those which were wholesome, and should destroy those beans which were unwholesome and adulterated according to the findings of the representatives of said Bureau of Chemistry; and, further, that he should release to the said Scioto Canning Co. so much of the product as, in the opinion of the representatives of the Bureau of Chemistry, was wholesome and fit for food, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4476. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Canned Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6556. I. S. No. 3152-k. S. No. E-282.)

On May 24, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases, each containing four dozen 10-ounce retail packages, of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about August 11, 1914, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The retail packages or cans were labeled: "Calhoun Brand Tomato Pulp Made from Tomato Pulp and Trimmings Calhoun Brand (Monogram) H. P. Co. Hartlove Packing Co., Baltimore, Md. Contents weigh 10 oz."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted, in whole or in part, of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On October 4, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4477. Misbranding of "Arch Brand Nerve Tonic" and "Arch Brand Blood Remedy." U. S. * * * v. National Pharmacy Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 6559. I. S. Nos. 2274-e, 2275-e.)

On November 3, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Pharmacy Co., a corporation, Oakland, Cal., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 14, 1913, from the State of California into the State of Washington, of quantities of "Arch Brand Nerve Tonic" and "Arch Brand Blood Remedy," which were misbranded.

The nerve tonic was labeled: (On bottle) "Arch Brand Nerve Tonic For Mental Inactivity, Failing Memory, Loss of Sleep, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Acute Diseases, Fevers, Pneumonia, etc. A Scientific Combination of Tonics and Nerve Restoratives long used by the Medical Profession for building up 'run-down' constitutions, and it will be found a general Tonic to the entire system, as well as to the nerves. Directions The adult dose is one to two teaspoonfuls, three times a day, either one-half hour before or after meals. Children from 4 to 12 years of age, one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) teaspoonful; children twelve to sixteen years, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) teaspoonful. Manufactured for Arch Pharmacal Company San Francisco, New York." (On carton) "Price \$1.00 Arch Brand Nerve Tonic 'A' Especially Recommended For Mental Inactivity Failing Memory, Loss of Sleep, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Acute Diseases, such as Fevers, Pneumonia, Etc. A Nutritive Tonic and System Builder Manufactured for Arch Pharmacal Company San Francisco and New York Arch Nerve Tonic Arch Nerve Tonic Guaranteed by the Arch Pharmacal Company under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906 Serial number, 27,457 Nerve Tonic as its name implies is a tonic to the Entire Nervous System This Preparation has proven itself of great value to 'run-down,' nervous and tired out men and women The whole system is benefited immediately, appetite is increased, food relished, and rest is obtained. As a Tonic during convalescence from acute diseases, such as fevers, pneumonia, etc., it is unsurpassed If Run Down and Nervous from any Cause Arch Nerve Tonic Will Help You Regain Strength and Courage Guarantee This preparation is guaranteed to give satisfaction; if it does not, go back to the store where you purchased it and get your Money Back." The circular or pamphlet accompanying this article contained, among other things, the following: "This preparation has proven itself of great value to run down, nervous and tired out men and women. The whole system is benefited immediately by its use, appetite is increased, food relished and rest is obtained. As a tonic during convalescence from acute diseases, such as fevers, pneumonia, etc., it is unsurpassed. It is a nerve and brain remedy of power."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Nonvolatile matter (per cent)-----	55.7
Ash (per cent)-----	3.1
Sugar, as invert (per cent)-----	52.6
Alcohol: Absent.	
Hypophosphorous acid: Present.	
Sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium salts: Present.	

Quinine: Present.
Strychnine: Indicated.

An aqueous solution of sugar, hypophosphorous acid, and salts of sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium; quinine and strychnine, indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label of the bottle aforesaid, to wit, "Arch Brand Nerve Tonic, For * * * Nervous Prostration * * *," and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "It is a nerve and brain remedy of power," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a remedy for nervous prostration and for nerve and brain diseases generally, when in truth and fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

The blood remedy was labeled: (On bottle) "Arch Blood Remedy Alcohol 20 Per Cent This Remedy Possesses Great Curative Qualities in Cases of Scrofula, Chronic and Acute Skin Affections, Ulcers, Piles and Diseases arising from an Impure or Impoverished Condition of the Blood Directions The adult dose is, one teaspoonful three times a day, one half hour before or one half hour after meals, as best suits the patient. Children from four to twelve years of age $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful. Manufactured for Arch Pharmacal Company San Francisco, New York." (On carton) "Price \$1.00 Arch Brand Blood Remedy Alcohol 20% 'A' Composed of Sarsaparilla, Senna, Cascara and other well known drugs, with Potassium Iodide, for the treatment of Scrofula Chronic and Acute Skin Affections, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Piles, and Diseases arising from an impure or impoverished Condition of the Blood. Makes Good Red Blood Manufactured for Arch Pharmacal Company San Francisco and New York. Arch Blood Remedy Arch Blood Remedy Guaranteed by the Arch Pharmacal Company under the food and drugs act June 30, 1906 Serial number 27,457 This remedy is a combination of well known remedies long used in the treatment of Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism and Blood Diseases Generally Arch Blood Remedy is an Alterative, Eliminative and Blood Purifier, and will be found a most excellent remedy for Spring Fever that tired feeling that comes on as Spring approaches Guaranteed This Preparation is guaranteed to give satisfaction; if it does not, go back to the store where you purchased it and get your Money Back."

Analysis of a sample of this article by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	18. 22
Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	35. 49
Sugar (grams per 100 cc)-----	31. 2
Potassium iodid (gram per cc)-----	0. 88
Sarsaparilla: Indicated.	
Emodin-bearing drugs: Present.	

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, (On carton) "Arch Brand Blood Remedy * * * This Remedy is a combination of well known remedies

long used in the treatment of * * * Salt Rheum, Rheumatism and Blood Diseases Generally." (On bottle) "Arch Blood Remedy * * * This Remedy Possesses Great Curative Qualities in Cases of Scrofula, * * * Acute Skin Affections, * * * Piles * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a remedy for salt rheum, rheumatism, and blood diseases generally, and as a cure for scrofula, acute skin affections, and piles, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On November 12, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4478. Misbranding of "W. K. Sterline's Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy" and "W. K. Sterline's Bronchial Elixir." U. S. * * * v. Webster K. Sterline (National Chemical Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$75 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6561. I. S. Nos. 6376-e, 6377-e, 6378-e.)

On January 13, 1916, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Webster K. Sterline, trading as National Chemical Co., Sidney, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drug Act, as amended, from the State of Ohio into the District of Columbia, on or about May 15, 1913, of a quantity of "W. K. Sterline's Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy," and on or about July 26, 1913, of a quantity of said remedy and of "W. K. Sterline's Bronchial Elixir," which were misbranded.

The asthma and hay fever remedy was labeled, in part: (On shipping package) "Glass: Instructions to Express Agents. This package is plainly addressed and if you are unable to deliver or party does not respond to your notice ten days after arrival notify shipper. * * * From W. K. Sterline National Chemical Company) Sidney, Ohio, U. S. A. Proprietor and manufacturer of Asthma Remedy. Cures Asthma by Removing the Cause. Bronchial Elixir Cures Bronchitis Korana An Instant Relief." (On bottle) "W. K. Sterline's Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy Directions. Shake well. In a wine glass of water take two teaspoonfuls before meals and before retiring. During an attack take an additional dose between meals. Children from one-fourth to a teaspoonful, according to age. Drink plenty of water between meals. Price \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Guaranteed by W. K. Sterline under Pure Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. This compound contains 10 per cent. alcohol to each fluid ounce. Serial No. 11402. Manufactured only by W. K. Sterline, Proprietor National Chemical Co., Sidney, O., U. S. A." The circular or pamphlet accompanying this article in one of the shipments contained, among other things, the following: "Hay Fever is caused by the fine dust from flowers, which is pollen. It first comes when the fruit trees are in bloom in the spring and the early flowers appear. This attack is followed by the June or Rose Cold, and then by the July Cold, when other plants, flowers and weeds are in bloom. This pollen in the air poisons the mucous membrane, and the eyes water, the nose runs and the sufferer feels perfectly miserable. But these symptoms can be entirely prevented by using a \$5.00 case of Sterline's Hay Fever Medicine (six bottles). When the medicine is taken before the attack complete freedom is obtained the entire season and the least suffering avoided. It is a mistake to wait until Fall and just avoid the severest suffering when all of the inconvenience is so easily prevented. When Fall comes all plants and weeds are seeding, and this causes the most severe attack. It starts August 15th to 18th, according to the locality. The nose runs freely, the eyes water continuously, there is stinging sensation, and the sufferer feels completely stuffed up until the heavy frosts in late October when the plants stop seeding. Sterline's Hay Fever Remedy will check and overcome this trouble even when the attack has a full start, but no one should wait for it takes a little time to check and stop the inflammation when it has obtained great headway. The same amount of medicine which will stop the attack will, if used beforehand, entirely prevent Hay Fever and save all suffering." "Hay Fever Always Prevented. I have used your Hay Fever medicine for years, since 1908, and it has always prevented this trouble. I begin in advance of the Hay Fever season and have never lost a minute from my business. Last year I never felt as well in my life as right during the time I used to suffer the worst. W. H. Fondersmith, Elwood, Ind."

Analysis of a sample of this article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Nonvolatile matter (per cent)-----	9.99
Ash (sulphate) (per cent)-----	3.93
Potassium salts (as potassium) (per cent)-----	0.65
Sodium salts (as sodium) (per cent)-----	0.81
Sugar (per cent)-----	1.53
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	7.62
Potassium, sodium, bromids, iodids, acetates, caramel, emodin, and vegetable extractive: Present.	

Alkaloids: Absent.

Product is a hydroalcoholic solution containing potassium and sodium iodids, bromids, and acetates. Contains extractive matter from some laxative plant drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels aforesaid, to wit, (On shipping package) " * * * Cures Asthma by Removing the Cause * * *," (On bottle) "W. K. Sterline's Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy * * *," and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "Hay Fever * * * Sterline's Hay Fever Remedy will check and overcome this trouble even when the attack has a full start, but no one should wait for it takes a little time to check and stop the inflammation when it has obtained great headway. The same amount of medicine which will stop the attack will, if used beforehand, entirely prevent Hay Fever and save all suffering," "Hay Fever Always Prevented," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a cure for asthma and a remedy for hay fever and as a cure and preventive of hay fever, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

The bronchial elixir was labeled, in part: (On shipping package) "Glass: Instructions to Express Agents This package is plainly addressed and if you are unable to deliver or party does not respond to your notice ten days after arrival, notify shipper. * * * From W. K. Sterline (National Chemical Company) Sidney, Ohio, U. S. A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Asthma Remedy. Cures Asthma by Removing the Cause Bronchial Elixir Cures Bronchitis Korana An Instant Relief." (On bottle) "W. K. Sterline's Bronchial Elixir For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, and All Affections of the Mucous Membrane. Directions. Keep in a cool place, and shake well before using. Take two teaspoonfuls after meals. Children from 15 drops to one-half teaspoonful. Price \$1.00 Six for \$5.00 Guaranteed by W. K. Sterline under Pure Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. This compound contains 10 per cent. alcohol and 1-16 grain opium to each fluid ounce. Serial No. 11,402. Manufactured only by W. K. Sterline, Proprietor National Chemical Co., Sidney, O., U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of this article by said Bureau of Chemistry showed that it consisted essentially of a hydroalcoholic solution of potassium citrate, morphine, and aromatics, among which anise was indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects

thereof appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, (On shipping package) " * * * Cures Bronchitis * * *," (On bottle "W. K. Sterline's Bronchial Elixir For * * * All Affections of the Mucous Membrane * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a cure for bronchitis, and a remedy for all affections of the mucous membrane, when, in truth, and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On January 17, 1916, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4479. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of cassia. U. S. v. The Hymes Bros. Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 6566. I. S. No. 3509-h.)

On November 8, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Hymes Bros. Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 12, 1913, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of oil of cassia which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled: (Small sticker) "1 lb. Net Wgt." (Main label) "Trade Mark Purity Quality Excellence Oil Cassia Hymes Bros. Co. Importers and Manufacturers New York Essential Oils, Drugs, Vanilla Beans, Chemicals. U. S. Serial No. 18750, Guaranteed Under The Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity 15.6° C/15.6° C-----	1.0429
Optical rotation (circular degrees) (100 mm. 20° C)----	3.90
Cinnamic aldehyde (per cent by volume)-----	64.2
Lead (parts per million)-----	630
Hydrogen sulphid test: Very heavy precipitate.	
Test of rosin: Positive.	
Solubility in 2 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol: Negative	

Adulteration of the article considered as a drug was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity, as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, in these particulars, to wit: the specific gravity of said drug at 25° C. was below 1.045 and was in fact 1.0429, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides as a test for oil of cassia that a specific gravity at 25° C. shall be between 1.045 and 1.055; and that the rotation of said drug was more than one degree and was in fact +3.90°, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that the rotation of said drug shall not be more than one degree; that said drug contained 64.2 per cent [by volume] of cinnamic aldehyde, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that it should contain not less than 75 per cent [by volume]; and that said drug contained rosin and lead which are not ingredients of oil of cassia, as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia.

Adulteration of the article considered as a food was alleged for the reason that substances, to wit, rosin and lead, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce or lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure oil of cassia which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, lead, which might render it injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article considered as a drug was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Oil Cassia," regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it indicated that the drug was a pure oil of cassia, which is a drug well known to be distilled from cassia and cinnamon and entirely free from rosin and lead, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said drug was not a pure oil of cassia but was an oil of cassia which contained rosin and lead.

Misbranding of the article considered as a food was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Oil Cassia," regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it indicated that the article was pure oil of cassia, and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that it was pure oil of cassia whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture composed of oil of cassia, rosin, and lead.

On November 22, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4480. Misbranding of "Wilson's Preparation." U. S. v. Herman L. Davis.
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 6568. I. S. No. 1493-h.)

On November 3, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Herman L. Davis, trading as General Agent for Wilson's Remedy, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on June 3, 1914, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of "Wilson's Preparation," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: "Wilson's" (Cut showing human bust, lamp and serpent) "Preparation Trade Mark. None genuine without this trade mark Wilson's Remedy Efficient for over half a century in cases of Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, and other Lung and Throat maladies Directions for preparation and use Put the contents of both packages into a bottle or vessel holding at least three pints; then pour upon the preparation half a pint of cold water which will form a red mixture. After letting it stand a few minutes and then shaking it well, add one and one-half pints of cold water in which one pound of Sugar has been dissolved. (A like quantity of Honey Syrup or Molasses may be used in place of Sugar.) Then add one-half pint of Wine, Gin, Whiskey or Rum. Shake the bottle well each time before using. Keep It In A Cool Place. Take one large tablespoonful of the mixture four times a day, before meals and on going to bed. For delicate females or children the dose should be decreased at least one-third for the first week of its use. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. H. L. Davis, Gen'l Agent, 143 Liberty St., New York."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Potassium acetate (per cent)-----	10.0
Calcium hypophosphite (per cent)-----	2.4
Quinine (per cent)-----	0.86
Sugar (per cent)-----	15.4
Starch (per cent)-----	39.9
Moisture (per cent)-----	8.11
Hematoxylin and acacia: Present.	

The product is a powder consisting largely of starch, acacia, and sugar, containing potassium acetate, calcium hypophosphite, and quinine.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statement regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, "Wilson's Remedy Efficient for over half a century in cases of * * * Consumption, Asthma, and other Lung and Throat Maladies," was false and fraudulent in that the same was applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of its truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a remedy for consumption, asthma, and all lung and throat maladies, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On November 8, 1915, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4481. Adulteration and misbranding of wine. U. S. * * * v. Frank J. Hauser (Monarch Wine Co.) Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6569. I. S. No. 2841-h.)

On September 18, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank J. Hauser, trading as Monarch Wine Co., Kelley's Island, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 28, 1913, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of wine which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled: "50 Ohio Port Wine Monarch Wine Co., Kelley's Island, Ohio."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	10.74
Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	14.86
Sucrose by copper (grams per 100 cc)-----	5.18
Reducing sugars, invert (grams per 100 cc)-----	6.19
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	3.49
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.38
Ash, water-soluble (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.31
Ash, water-insoluble (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.07
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc)-----	22.0
Alkalinity of insoluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc)-----	6.2
Total acid, as tartaric (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.98
Total tartaric acid (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.16
Preservatives: Absent.	
Color: Natural.	
Saccharin: Absent.	

This wine has been made from pomace and starch sugar.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, base wine prepared from pomace and starch sugar, had been substituted, in whole or in part, for Ohio port wine, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Ohio Port Wine," borne on the barrels containing the article, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was a wine of port type produced in Ohio, and misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that it was a wine of port type produced in Ohio, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a base wine prepared from pomace and starch sugar.

On October 16, 1915, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4482. Adulteration and misbranding of pepper. U. S. * * * v. 30 Cases * * * of Pepper. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6571. I. S. No. 4606-k. S. No. E-287.)

On May 31, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 cases, each containing two dozen bottles, of pepper, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Charleston, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about April 15, 1915, and December 31, 1915, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, in part: "2 Doz. Jumbo bottles," and "Purity Brand 3 Oz. Net Pepper."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained [added] pepper shells.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled^e and marked as pepper, when, as a matter of fact, it was a mixture of pepper and [added] pepper shells.

On November 22, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4483. Adulteration and misbranding of pepper. U. S. * * * v. 11 Boxes * * * of Pepper. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6572. I. S. No. 4651-k. S. No. E-288.)

On or about May 31, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 boxes, each containing 6 pounds, of pepper, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about May 10, 1915, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, in part: "Old Guyan Brand Pepper. 6 Pounds Net Weight."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained [added] pepper shells.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled and marked as pepper, when, as a matter of fact, the boxes contained pepper and [added] pepper shells.

On November 22, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4184. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 100 Barrels * * * of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 6573. I. S. No. 3244-k. S. No. C-251.)

On June 11, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 barrels, more or less, of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Houston, Tex., charging that the same was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "This barrel of pulp contains 8 oz. benzoate of soda, 4 lbs. table salt, prepared by D. E. Foote & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., for * * *, Houston Heights, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was rotten, putrid, and totally unfit for human consumption and food; that it was sour and partially decomposed, and also adulterated in violation of section 7, paragraph 6, of the Food and Drugs Act.

On September 27, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it appearing to the court that the pulp was not unfit for use or in any way deleterious as food for hogs, it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal, and that the purchaser should give bond in conformity with section 10 of the act, in the sum of \$250, conditioned that the pulp should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4485. Adulteration of butter. U. S. * * * v. 10 Tubs Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 6574. I. S. No. 1493-k. S. No. E-291.)

On June 15, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about May 19, 1915, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The allegations in the libel were to the effect that the article was adulterated for the reason that it was sold as butter, when, in fact, it was not butter, salt having been mixed with the butter so as to reduce its quality or strength; for the further reason that salt had been substituted in part for butter; and for the further reason that the substance consisted, in whole and [or] in part, of a decomposed animal substance, namely rancid butter.

On October 5, 1915, the Oetjen Butter Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, one of the conditions being that the butter should be renovated, processed, and relabeled in manner satisfactory to the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4486. Misbranding of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." U. S. v. The Wyeth Chemical Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 6583. I. S. No. 237-e.)

On October 13, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Wyeth Chemical Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 29, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: (On bottle) "Shake well before using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy. Alcohol, 5 per cent. An Ideal Hair Remedy and Dressing Makes the scalp clean and healthy For promoting the growth of hair Price,— 50 Cents Manufactured for The Wyeth Chemical Co. New York City. Imparts color to faded and gray hair. For stimulating the growth of hair. Makes harsh, dry and lifeless hair soft, bright and glossy. For removing dandruff and making the scalp clean and healthy. Relieves itching and scalp humors. Excellent for falling hair. It is delicately perfumed; is cooling and refreshing to the scalp; and makes the hair light, fluffy and easily arranged. This preparation contains germicides and antiseptics that are good for the hair and scalp, but it is intended for external use only, and should never be taken internally. Therefore, it should be placed out of the reach of children and careless persons. Guaranteed by the Wyeth Chemical Company, under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 22128. New label Adopted December 1st, 1908. Directions for use. Shake the bottle well; then either pour a little in the palm of the hand and rub well into the hair, or pour into a suitable vessel and apply to the hair with a soft brush or sponge. Apply in this way once a day until desired results are obtained—then once a week as required. For dandruff, itching scalp, and falling hair, and to soften and preserve the hair, apply freely two or three times a week." (Statements in foreign languages). (On carton) "New Style package adopted December 1, 1908. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy Alcohol 5 per cent An ideal Hair Remedy and Dressing Imparts color to faded and gray hair. For stimulating the growth of hair. Makes harsh, dry and lifeless hair soft, bright and glossy. Relieves itching and scalp humors. Excellent for dandruff and falling hair. Price 50 Cents Manufactured for the Wyeth Chemical Co. New York City. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy makes the scalp clean and healthy For promoting the growth of hair Is not sticky or greasy Does not soil the skin or linen Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy Alcohol 5 Per Cent For Beautifying the Hair and Promoting its Growth This remedy contains valuable medicinal agents of recognized merit for treatment of hair and scalp diseases. Among the various ingredients used are Sage. A scalp tonic and stimulant especially valuable for restoring the color of the hair and for preventing the hair from falling out. Sulphur. An active antiseptic and germicide. Rubbed into the scalp, it quickly relieves scalp rashes and eruptions, and helps to destroy the germs which are the cause of dandruff and falling hair. Glycerine. A soothing and healing agent. Useful in cases of dandruff and scalp irritations and eruptions. Valuable for aiding Nature in supplying proper nourishment to the hair roots, and for preventing the hair from splitting at the ends. Cantharides. A valuable stimulant for arousing into activity the scalp glands and increasing the secretion of the oil glands. Capsicum. A local tonic and stimulant. Alcohol. A preservative, mild antiseptic and stimulant. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy imparts color to faded and

gray hair an elegant dressing cleansing, cooling and refreshing to the scalp Guaranteed by the Wyeth Chemical Company, under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 22128."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Sulphur (per cent)-----	0.81
Lead acetate (anhydrous) (per cent)-----	0.76
Solids other than lead, glycerin, and sulphur (per cent)----	0.19
Glycerin: Present.	
Capsicum: Present.	
Cantharidin test: Negative.	

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statement regarding it or the ingredients or substances contained therein, appearing in prominent type on the labels aforesaid, to wit, "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," was false and misleading in that it indicated to purchasers thereof that the article of drugs was composed of, and contained, sage and sulphur, harmless medicinal agents, as its principal and most active ingredients, when, in truth and in fact, it did not, but contained as its principal and most active ingredient, to wit, lead acetate, a poisonous and dangerous substance.

On February 11, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

In making its plea of guilty, the defendant company submitted a statement which was made a part of the record of the proceedings, a part of which statement follows:

The libellee has entered a plea of guilty to the said information for the reason that it is engaged in the distribution of an article which is intended to impart color to grey or faded hair, and has so changed the packages and labels in which the said article is contained as to remove the portions thereof objected to by the Department of Agriculture and set forth at length in the information, and the same do not bear or contain any statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article, with the result that its distribution of such article is not now and cannot hereafter be in any sense a violation of the Food and Drugs Act. In view of this fact the Wyeth Chemical Company is unwilling to litigate the charges of the United States Attorney, although it has been guilty of no violation of the Food and Drugs Act, for the reason that the questions involved in the trial of the information would be purely academic.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**4487. Adulteration and misbranding of strained tomatoes. U. S. * * *
v. 100 Cases Strained Tomatoes. Default decree of condemnation,
forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6584. I. S. No. 3660-k. S. No.
C-237.)**

On June 7, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases, each containing 48 cans, of strained tomatoes, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 25, 1915, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cans were labeled: "Alpine Heights Brand Strained Tomatoes, for Soup, Contents 11 oz., packed by D. L. Harrison, Woodwardville, Md."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a partially decomposed vegetable product. It was also alleged in the libel that the goods were misbranded in violation of section 8 of the act.

On September 22, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4488. Adulteration of tomato purée. U. S. * * * v. 400 Cases of Tomato Purée. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6588. I. S. No. 14912-k. S. No. C-239.)

On June 18, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 460 cases, each containing 48 cans, of tomato purée, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about October 31, 1914, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. All of the cases were labeled: "Packed in sanitary cans, sealed without solder or acid." Sixty-nine of the cases were also labeled: "4 doz. No. 1 Scheid Brand Tomato Puree. Packed by H. E. Scheid, Covington, Ind." The cans in the 69 cases were labeled: "Scheid Brand Tomato Puree. Made from red ripe tomatoes, net weight ten and one-half. (Design of Red tomato). Scheid Brand—Guaranteed by H. E. Scheid, Covington, Ind., under Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Serial 48468."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted, in whole or in large part, of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and was of a deleterious character, and unfit for use as food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

On November 23, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

[The report of this department, upon which the proceedings in this case were based, did not include a finding that the product was of a deleterious character.]

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4489. Misbranding of "Classe's Cough Syrup." U. S. * * * v. William P. Diggs (W. P. Diggs & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6590. I. S. No. 5288-h.)

On September 17, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William P. Diggs, trading as W. P. Diggs & Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 1, 1913, from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of "Classe's Cough Syrup," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: (On bottle) "Classe's Cough Syrup Alcohol: 8 Per Ct. For the Relief of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma and a most Beneficial Remedy in Consumption. Contains No Opium, Morphine, Chloroform or Dangerous Drugs Dose: For Adults, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls. Children 1-2 to 1 teaspoonful. Directions on Wrapper Prepared Only By W. P. Diggs & Co. St. Louis, Mo." (On carton) "Classe's Cough Syrup Alcohol 8 Per Cent. Of Tar, Ext. Wild Cherry Bark, Glycerine, Honey & Tolu Compound. For Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Dry Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough and a Reliable Remedy for Children with Croup In Consumption it Lessens the Cough and is Soothing to the Lungs. Price 25 Cts. Prepared only by W. P. Diggs & Co. St. Louis. Classe's Cough Syrup For Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Guaranteed by W. P. Diggs & Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th 1906—Serial No. 1434. This syrup is a most excellent Remedy for Coughs and Colds. It loosens the phlegm and is healing and soothing to the Lungs. Those who have Chronic, Hacking Coughs will obtain Relief from its use. Mothers will find it a good Remedy for their children in cases of Croup or Whooping Cough. Special Directions Enclosed." (Statement in German). (Top flap) W. P. Diggs Sole Proprietor Classe's Remedies." The circular or pamphlet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "Classe's Cough Syrup (Alcohol 8 Per Cent) For the Relief of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all Irritation or Inflammation of the Lungs."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Nonvolatile matter (grams per 100 cc)-----	70.02
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.06
Sugars as sucrose (grams per 100 cc)-----	50.60
Sugars as invert (grams per 100 cc)-----	8.24
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	7.04
Glycerin (grams per 100 cc)-----	3.28
Tolu: Present.	
Wild cherry: Indicated.	
Odor of tar.	

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, (On bottle) "Classe's Cough Syrup * * * a most Beneficial Remedy in Consumption." (On carton) "Classe's Cough Syrup * * * for Consumption * * * Asthma * * * Whooping Cough and a Reliable Remedy for Children with Croup * * *," and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "Classe's Cough Syrup * * * For the Relief of * * * Croup, Whooping Cough, * * * Asthma, Consumption, and all * * * Inflammation of the Lungs," were false and

fraudulent in that the same were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a most beneficial remedy in consumption, as a remedy for consumption, as a remedy for asthma and whooping cough, as a reliable remedy for children with croup, and as a relief for croup, whooping cough, asthma, consumption, and all inflammation of the lungs, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On February 18, 1916, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4490. Adulteration and misbranding of liquid eggs. U. S. * * * v. 550 Cases of Liquid Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 6589. S. No. E-311.)

On June 7, 1915, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 550 cases, each containing two 28-pound cans, of liquid eggs, preserved with boric acid, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the eggs were intended for export to a foreign country, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "For Manufacturing Purposes only. Packed by Eastern Export Company for Empire Distributing Co. London, E. C."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted, in whole or in part, of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the cases bore or contained a statement which was false and misleading in that the eggs were intended for consumption as human food, and not intended for manufacturing purposes only.

On May 1, 1916, Samuel Rottenberg, of the Eastern Export Co., Jersey City, N. J., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the article should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$2,000 in conformity with section 10 of the act, one of the conditions of the bond being that the eggs should be examined at the time of their release by a representative of the Bureau of Chemistry, and the same denatured under his supervision in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture, before being sold or disposed of by the owner thereof, or permitted to go forward into interstate commerce.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4494. Adulteration and misbranding of oats. U. S. v. 25,000 Pounds of Sacked Oats. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 6592. I. S. No. 16107-k. S. No. E-306.)

On June 7, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25,000 pounds of oats, in bags purporting to contain 128 pounds each, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Waycross, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about May 31, 1915, by Callahan & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each of the bags was labeled "128 pounds Georgia White Oats Special."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was bleached and contained 20.1 (per cent) of barley screenings.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels indicated that the product was natural white oats, when, in fact, it consisted of a bleached mixture of oats and barley screenings.

On June 17, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that, if any claimant should within 60 days file bond in the sum of \$100 in conformity with section 10 of the act and should pay the costs of the proceeding, the product should be delivered to such claimant. Thereafter the said Callahan & Sons, Inc., having complied with the terms of the decree, the oats were delivered to said claimant.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4492. Adulteration and misbranding of "M & K Lemon Terpeneless." U. S. * * * v. Wadhams & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6594. I. S. No. 9805-h.)

On December 14, 1915, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Wadhams & Co., a corporation, Portland, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 27, 1914, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, of a quantity of "M & K Lemon Terpeneless," which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled, in part: (On head of keg) "Wadhams & Co." (On opposite side in blue pencil) "M & K Lemon Terpeneless."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 15.6° C./15.6° C-----	0.9137
Alcohol (calculated from specific gravity) (per cent by volume)-----	59.94
Oil of lemon, by polarization (per cent by volume)-----	0.35
Citrol (per cent)-----	0.09

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, dilute terpeneless extract of lemon had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce or lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted, in whole or in part, for lemon terpeneless, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Lemon Terpeneless," borne on the keg containing the article was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was genuine terpeneless lemon extract and was such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine terpeneless lemon extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a dilute terpeneless lemon extract.

On February 18, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4493. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called apple butter, raspberry jam compound, and peach jam compound. U. S. v. William M. Crowley and Charles Crowley (Crowley Commission Co.). Plea of guilty by defendant Charles Crowley. Fine, \$50 and costs. Indictment nolle pressed as to William M. Crowley. (F. & D. No. 6600. I. S. Nos. 5077-h, 5078-h, 5079-h.)

On November 12, 1915, the grand jurors of the United States within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for the district aforesaid, returned an indictment against William M. Crowley and Charles Crowley, trading as Crowley Commission Co., Vincennes, Ind., charging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 24, 1913, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, of quantities of so-called apple butter, raspberry jam compound, and peach jam compound, which were adulterated and misbranded. The apple butter was labeled: (Retail package) "Fort Sackville Brand Trade Mark The Worlds Best Old Vincennes Preserving Co., Vincennes Ind." (Sticker) "Apple Butter Apples Sugar & Spices." (Guaranty sticker) "Guaranteed by the Old Vincennes Preserving Co., under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial Number 51572." (Shipping package) "2 Doz. 16 Oz. Taper Jars. Apple Butter. Old Vincennes Preserving Co., Vincennes, Ind." The raspberry jam compound was labeled: (Retail package) "Raspberry Jam Compound. 40% Corn Syrup, 25% Fruit, 15% Gran Sugar, 20% Apple Juice. Fort Sackville Brand. The Worlds Best. Old Vincennes Preserving Co., Vincennes, Ind. Guaranteed by the Old Vincennes Preserving Co., under Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial Number 51572." (Shipping package) "2 Doz. Assorted Jam." The peach jam compound was labeled: (Retail package) "Peach Jam Compound. 40% Syrup, 25% Fruit, 15% Gran Sugar, 20% Apple Juice. Fort Sackville Brand. The Worlds Best. Old Vincennes Preserving Co., Vincennes, Ind." (Shipping Package) "2 Doz. Assorted Jam."

Analyses of samples of these articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Apple butter.	Raspberry jam compound.	Peach jam compound.
Solids, by specific gravity (per cent.)...	46.42	70.40	68.22
Nonsugar solids (per cent.).....	23.08	32.44	28.49
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent.).....	1.46	2.15	7.63
Reducing sugars as invert, before inversion (per cent.).....	21.88	35.81	32.10
Commercial glucose (per cent.).....	17.54	57.42	53.27
Polarization, direct, 26° C (° V).....	+24.7	+95.9	+96.2
Polarization, invert, 26° C (° V).....	+22.8	+93.1	+86.3
Polarization, invert, 87° C (° V).....	+23.4	+93.6	+86.8
Ash (per cent.).....	0.76	0.78	0.78
Acids (cc N/10 alkali per 100 grams)...	110	150	130
Insoluble solids (per cent.).....	4.33	0.94	0.20
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅) (per cent.).....	0.06	0.35	0.35
Preservatives:			
Saccharin (per cent.).....	0.01	0.014	0.022
Schmidt's test for saccharin.....	Positive.	Positive.	Positive.
Salicylic acid.....	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.
Organoleptic test.....	Tastes like apple butter.	Taste indicates presence of raspberry.	Taste indicates presence of peach.
Color.....	Natural.	Natural.	Natural.

Adulteration of the apple butter was charged in the indictment for the reason that glucose and saccharin had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for apple butter, which the article purported to be. Adultera-

tion was alleged for the further reason that the article was an inferior apple butter, and glucose and saccharin had been mixed therewith so as to conceal such inferiority.

Misbranding of this article was charged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, "Apple Butter Apples Sugar & Spices," and "The Worlds Best," were false and misleading in that they indicated to purchasers thereof, and deceived and misled purchasers into the belief, that the article was apple butter of the very best quality and was made from apples, sugar, and spices only, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was an apple butter of inferior quality and contained, among other ingredients, to wit, glucose and saccharin. Misbranding was charged for the further reason that the article was an imitation product, and contained, among other ingredients, glucose and saccharin, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, apple butter.

Adulteration of the raspberry jam compound was charged for the reason that saccharin had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and further in that saccharin and phosphoric acid had been in part substituted for raspberry jam compound, composed of corn sirup, fruit, granulated sugar, and apple juices, which the article purported to be; and further, in that the article was an inferior raspberry jam compound, and saccharin and phosphoric acid had been mixed therewith in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed; and further, in that the article contained saccharin, an added deleterious ingredient which might render the same injurious to health.

Misbranding of this article was charged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, "Raspberry Jam Compound. 40% Corn syrup, 25% Fruit, 15% Gran Sugar, 20% Apple Juice," and "The Worlds Best," were false and misleading as they indicated to purchasers thereof, and deceived and misled purchasers into the belief, that the article consisted of the very best quality of raspberry jam compound, composed wholly of corn sirup, fruit, granulated sugar, raspberries, and apple juice, when, in truth and in fact, it did not so consist and was not so composed, but was an inferior raspberry jam compound, and was composed in part of saccharin and phosphoric acid. Misbranding was charged for the further reason that the article was an adulterated raspberry jam compound, composed in part of saccharin and phosphoric acid, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, raspberry jam compound.

Adulteration of the peach jam compound was charged for the reason that saccharin and glucose had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and further in that glucose, saccharin, and phosphoric acid had been substituted in part for peach jam compound, composed of sirup, fruit, granulated sugar, and apple juice, which the article purported to be; and further in that the article was an inferior peach jam compound, and glucose, saccharin, and phosphoric acid had been mixed therewith in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed; and further, in that the article contained saccharin, an added deleterious ingredient which might render it injurious to health.

Misbranding of this article was charged for the reason that the following statements, appearing on the labels aforesaid, to wit, "Peach Jam Compound. 40% Syrup, 25% Fruit, 15% Gran Sugar, 20% Apple Juice," and "The Worlds Best," were false and misleading in that they indicated to the purchasers thereof, and deceived and misled purchasers into the belief, that the article consisted of the very best quality of peach jam compound, and was composed

wholly of sirup, fruit, granulated sugar, and apple juice, when, in truth and in fact it did not so consist and was not so composed, but was an inferior peach jam compound, and was composed in part of glucose, saccharin, and phosphoric acid. Misbranding was charged for the further reason that the article was an imitation peach jam compound composed in part of saccharin, glucose, and phosphoric acid, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, peach jam compound.

On November 29, 1915, the defendant, Charles Crowley, entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs. The indictment was nolle prossed as to William M. Crowley.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4494. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 189 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6601. I. S. No. 15222-k. S. No. C-244.)

On June 9, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 189 cases, each containing 48 cans, of salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped, on or about May 28, 1915, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cans in 16 of the cases were labeled: "Choice Red Alaska Salmon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was in an advanced stage of decomposition, that it had a bad odor, that it consisted, in whole or in large part, of a decomposed animal substance, and was of a deleterious character and unfit for use as food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

On November 23, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

[The report of this department, upon which the proceedings in this case were based, did not include a finding that the product was of a deleterious character.]

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4495. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. H. N. Crosby Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 6605. I. S. Nos. 1359-k, 1360-k, 1361-k.)

On April 27, 1916, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the H. N. Crosby Co., a corporation, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 23, 1914, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, of quantities of different brands of vinegar, which were adulterated and misbranded.

A portion of the vinegar was labeled: (On shipping package) "The H. N. Crosby Co. Deluxe Syrup Vinegar. Serial No. 36561. Pittsburg, Pa."

Analysis of a sample of this article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	0.02
Glycerol (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.02
Solids (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.36
Nonsugar solids (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.31
Reducing sugar as invert after evaporation before inversion (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.05
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.08
Acidity, as acetic (grams per 100 cc)-----	3.65
Product is largely dilute acetic acid.	

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, prepared in imitation of sirup vinegar, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted, in whole or in part, for sirup vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statement regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, "Deluxe Syrup Vinegar," was false and misleading in that it indicated to purchasers thereof that the article consisted wholly of sirup vinegar, and for the further reason that the article was labeled, to wit, "Deluxe Syrup Vinegar," so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it consisted wholly of sirup vinegar, when, in truth and in fact, it did not, but consisted of, to wit, essentially distilled spirit vinegar prepared in imitation of sirup vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted essentially of distilled spirit vinegar and was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, sirup vinegar.

Another portion of the vinegar was labeled: (On barrel) "The H. N. Crosby Co. 50 De Luxe White 45 Gr. Vinegar Serial No. 36561 Pittsburg, Pa."

Analysis of a sample of this article by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	None.
Solids (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.10
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.03
Acidity, as acetic (grams per 100 cc)-----	3.72
Formic acid: None.	

Product is distilled vinegar below standard strength.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for white vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statement, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, "White 45 Gr. Vinegar," was false and misleading in that it indicated to purchasers thereof that the article was white vinegar of 45-grain strength, and, further, for the reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof into the belief that it was white vinegar of 45-grain strength, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was, to wit, white vinegar and water of 37.2-grain strength. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted of white vinegar and water, and was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, white vinegar.

The remaining portion of the vinegar was labeled: (On shipping package) "The H. N. Crosby Co. Deluxe 49 Pure Cider Vinegar. Serial No. 36561. Pittsburg, Pa."

Analysis of a sample of this article by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	None.
Glycerol (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.18
Solids (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.18
Non-sugar solids (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.14
Reducing sugar as invert after evaporation before inversion (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.04
Ash (gram per 100 cc)-----	0.04
Ash in nonsugar solids (per cent)-----	30
Acidity, as acetic (grams per 100 cc)-----	3.90
Sugar in solids (per cent)-----	30
Vinegar colorless after treatment with fuller's earth.	

Product is a dilute solution of acetic acid; not cider vinegar.

Adulteration of this article was alleged in the information for the reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar, had been substituted, in whole or in part, for pure cider vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statement regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, "Deluxe * * * Pure Cider Vinegar," was false and misleading in that it indicated to the purchasers thereof that the article consisted of pure cider vinegar, and, further, for the reason that it was labeled "Deluxe * * * Pure Cider Vinegar," so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that it consisted of pure cider vinegar, when, in truth and in fact, it did not, but did consist of, to wit, essentially a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was essentially a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, and was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, pure cider vinegar.

On April 27, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4496. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called apricot brandy. U. S. * * * v. Samuel Froehlich et al. (S. Froehlich & Son.) Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 6607. I. S. No. 17988-h.)

On November 15, 1915, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Samuel Froehlich and Irving S. Froehlich, copartners, trading as S. Froehlich & Son, Newark, N. J., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 16, 1914, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, of a quantity of apricot brandy, which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled: "Contents 12½ Ozs. F&K Trade Mark Apricot Brandy Distilled From Selected Fruit Quality Guaranteed By Our Signature. Cordial Compound. Bottled By Serial No. 9062-A Froehlich & Koehler Newark, N. J."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed as parts per 100,000 of 100° proof alcohol, except as otherwise stated:

Proof (degrees)	52.4
Acids, total, as acetic.....	444.6
Acids, fixed, as acetic.....	412.6
Esters, as acetic.....	26.9
Aldehydes, as acetic	2.3
Furfural.....	0.4
Fusel oil.....	7.9
Color (degrees, Lovibond, 0.5-inch cell).....	57.1
Color insoluble in amyl alcohol (per cent).....	88.0

The product contains little or no apricot brandy.

The allegations in the information were to the effect that the article was adulterated for the reason that a substance, to wit, neutral spirits, artificially colored and flavored in imitation of apricot brandy, had been substituted, wholly or in part, for apricot brandy, which the article purported to be, and further in that said article was colored whereby its inferiority was concealed.

The allegations as to misbranding were to the effect that the statement, to wit, "Apricot Brandy," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was genuine apricot brandy, and misled and deceived the purchasers into the belief that it was genuine apricot brandy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a cordial composed, in whole or in part, of neutral spirits, and artificially colored and flavored in imitation of apricot brandy.

On January 10, 1916, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4497. Adulteration of oats. U. S. * * * v. 250 Bags of Oats. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 6615. I. S. No. 11692-k. S. No. C-249.)

On June 12, 1915, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 250 bags of oats, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Selma, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 2, 1915, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Purified Oats, 159½ Lbs. net when packed."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated by the addition of water.

On September 18, 1915, Cothran & Co., Selma, Ala., having appeared as claimants of the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned, among other things, that the oats should be dried by the claimants so as to eliminate the added moisture and reduce the same to approximately 10 to 11 per cent.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4498. **Misbranding of "B. I. F. Combination."** U. S. * * * v. **Frederick F. Ingram Co., a corporation.** Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 6619. I. S. No. 6936-c.)

On October 1, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 12, 1912, from the State of Michigan into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of "B. I. F. Combination," which was misbranded. The article was labeled: (On carton) "B I F Combination Internal and External Contains 1 1/2 Grs. Opium to the Fluid Ounce and 3 per cent Alcohol. Guaranteed by Ingram Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 760." (On bottle with yellow label) "B-I-F Emulsion For Internal Use Shake the Bottle Before Using. For Directions, see accompanying Circular. F. F. Ingram Co. M'fg. Pharmacists Detroit, Mich. Formula. Bals. Copaiba, 48; Liq. Potassa, 12; Oil Sandalwood, 24; Oil Cassia, 1; Oil Wintergreen, 1; Mucilage of Chondrus, q.s. ad. Notice. Should you desire to avoid observation while using this preparation, remove the label by standing the bottle in water for a few minutes and carry circular containing directions in your pocketbook." (On bottle with red label) "B-I-F Injection. Contains 1 1/2 Grs. Opium to the Fluid Ounce and 3 per cent Alcohol. For External Use. Shake the Bottle Before Using. For Directions, see accompanying Circular. Fred'k F. Ingram Co. Manufacturing Pharmacists Detroit, Mich. Formula. Acet. Zinc, 10; Gum Arabic, 20; Acet. Opii, Tr. Catechu, Aq. Ext. Golden Seal, each 40; Aqua q.s.ad. 1280 parts by weight. Notice. Should you desire to avoid observation while using this preparation, remove the label by standing the bottle in water for a few minutes and carry circular containing directions in your pocketbook." The circular or pamphlet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "For the Prevention and Cure of Gonorrhea (Clap) Gleet, Leucorrhea, (Whites) Retention and Incontinence of the Urine, and other complaints resulting from Inflammation or Debility of the Urinary Organs."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Analysis of the injection:

Solids (per cent)-----	7.24
Ash (per cent)-----	0.20
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	1.42
Zinc, calculated to zinc acetate (per cent)-----	0.44
Hydrastine and morphine: Present.	
Catechu: Present.	

Analysis of the emulsion:

Solids (per cent)-----	15.63
Ash (per cent)-----	0.11
Oil (per cent by volume)-----	19.2
Balsam of copaiba and oil of sandalwood: Indicated.	
Oil of cassia and oil of wintergreen: Present.	

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "For the Prevention and Cure of * * * Gleet, Leucorrhea, (Whites) Retention and Incontinence of the Urine, and other complaints resulting from Inflammation or Debility of

the Urinary Organs," were false and fraudulent in that they were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was, in whole or in part, composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, for the prevention and cure of gleet, leucorrhea, retention and incontinence of the urine, and other complaints resulting from inflammation or debility of the urinary organs, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, in whole or in part, composed of, and did not contain, such ingredients or medicinal agents.

On October 11, 1915, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4499. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called lemon extract. U. S. * * * v. Adolph C. Boldemann et al. (Kohn-Boldemann Co.).
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 6628. I. S. No. 1257-h.)

On November 11, 1915, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Adolph C. Boldemann, Oscar Boldemann, and Simon Kohn, copartners, trading under the firm name of Kohn-Boldemann Co., San Francisco, Cal., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 31, 1913, from the State of California into the State of Montana, of a quantity of so-called lemon extract, which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled: (Small strip label) "Lemon Extract." (Larger main label) "Kohn-Boldemann Co. The Confectioners Supply House, 122-128 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal. Guaranteed by Kohn-Boldemann Co. to comply with Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 13134 Manufacturers fine extracts, Boldemann Best B. Importers Confectioners Materials known Brands KB."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	34.68
Methyl alcohol -----	None.
Lemon oil, by polarization-----	Trace.
Lemon oil, by precipitation-----	Trace.
Citral (per cent)-----	0.33
Artificial color -----	None.

This product is a terpeneless extract of lemon.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a terpeneless lemon extract had been substituted wholly for true lemon extract, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Lemon Extract," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was a true lemon extract and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that it was a true lemon extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a terpeneless lemon extract. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was invoiced and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Lemon Extract," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not lemon extract, but was a terpeneless lemon extract.

On November 22, 1915, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant partnership, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

4500. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. * * * v. Antonio Marano. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 6630. I. S. No. 1901-k.)

On October 13, 1915, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Antonio Marano, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 16, 1914, from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of cheese, which was adulterated. The article was labeled, in part: "A. Marano, Phila. Pa. V. D. 40580. 9-19. Conserve del Gatzto, Italy."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was alive with beetles and larvæ. At least 1,500 larvæ were found in approximately 2 pounds of the cheese.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted, in whole or in part, of a filthy and decomposed animal matter.

On November 29, 1915, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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Old Vincennes Preserving		Cough remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Co.-----	4493	sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.	
root juice:		Coumarin:	
Root Juice Medicine Co.-----	4356	Barrett, M. L., & Co.-----	4238
sarsaparilla:		Cream:	
Bull, Dr. John, Medicine		Boyer, A. A.-----	4015
Co.-----	4451	Ficklin, J. D.-----	4012
sirup:		Geisbert, C. G.-----	4014
American Salvage Co.-----	4010	Snouffer, G. A. T.-----	4022
spruce-gum balsam and pine tar:		Souder, D. M.-----	4016
American Pharmacal Co.-----	4139	of hops:	
vegetable:		Temperance Beverage	
Simpson, Dr. A. B., Co.-----	4363	Co.-----	4045, 4051
Confectionery:		of sweets. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
American Salvage Co.-----	4010	Oriental:	
cream of sweets:		Hopkins, F. T.-----	4317
National Candy Co.-----	4042	Croup ointment. <i>See</i> Ointment.	
eagles' nest:		Croxone:	
National Candy Co.-----	4044	American Croxone Co.-----	4386
eggs:		Crystal lithium spring water. <i>See</i>	
Boeckel, R. C., & Co.-----	4035	Water.	
Fisher, S., & Co.-----	4035	Crystallized peach and honey:	
Greenfield's Sons, E.-----	4316	Cropper, F., Co.-----	4350
Hardie Bros. & Co.-----	4314	Cubebs extract. <i>See</i> Extract.	
Heide, H.-----	4035	Cure, catarrh:	
Hess Bros.-----	4312	Beggs, C. W., Sons & Co.-----	4418
McClurg, J. A., & Sons.-----	4318, 4321	Sykes, Dr., Sure Cure Co.-----	4459
National Candy Co.-----	4035, 4041	distemper:	
Novelty Candy Co.-----	4320	Binkley Medical Co.-----	4426
		Spohn Medical Co.-----	4382

Cure—Continued.	N. J. No.
eclectic:	
Parker, W. J., Co-----	4470
liver blood, and kidney:	
Parker, W. J., Co-----	4440
Cusachs' preparation:	
Wampole, H. S., Co-----	4103
Dander-Off:	
Hughel, C., Co-----	4331
Deodorant, peroxid talcum:	
American Druggists Syndi-	
cate -----	4056
Desiccated eggs. <i>See</i> Eggs.	
DeWitt's, Dr., eclectic cure:	
Parker, W. J., Co-----	4470
DeWitt's, Dr., liver, blood, and kid-	
ney cure:	
Parker, W. J., Co-----	4440
Diaphoretic compound. <i>See</i> Com-	
pound.	
Diarrhea cordial. <i>See</i> Cordial.	
Diphtheria remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
specialty. <i>See</i> Specialty.	
specific. <i>See</i> Specific.	
Distemper cure. <i>See</i> Cure.	
Downs', N. H., vegetable balsamic	
elixir:	
Henry, Johnson & Lord---	4210
Dried apples. <i>See</i> Apples.	
Drops, fever:	
Tucker, H. A.-----	4411
5:	
Swanson Rheumatic Cure	
Co -----	4372
green:	
Knorr Medical Co-----	4116
lightning hot:	
Herb Medicine Co-----	4414
specific:	
Stuart Remedy Co-----	4368
white:	
Russell Medicine Co-----	4388
Dyspepsia remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Edwards', Mrs., infant sirup:	
Raser, W. H-----	4471
Eggs:	
-----	4288, 4299, 4305, 4309
Eastern Tanners Egg Yolk	
Co -----	4308
Schallinger Produce Co-----	4061
Teichner, H -----	4306
candy. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
desiccated:	
-----	4140
Armour & Co-----	4037
Barber, A. H., & Co-----	4038
Consolidated Egg Co-----	4129
evaporated:	
Armour & Co-----	4037
frozen:	
Lepman & Heggie-----	4328

Eggs—Continued.	N. J. No.
liquid:	
Eastern Export Co-----	4490
Eastern Tanners Egg Yolk	
Co -----	4307
Rottenberg, S-----	4490
marshmallow. <i>See</i> Confection-	
ery.	
turkey. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Electrozone:	
Chemical & Electrical Co--	4355
Elixir:	
bronchial:	
National Chemical Co-----	4478
tonico stomatico:	
American Union Cordial	
Co. of Pa-----	4161
vegetable balsamic:	
Henry, Johnson & Lord---	4210
Elmore's, Dr. r'eumatine-goutaline:	
Bayne, G-----	4374
Emmons', Dr., throat and lung	
healer:	
Emmons', Dr., Throat &	
Lung Healer Co-----	4107
tissue builder:	
Emmons', Dr., Throat &	
Lung Healer Co-----	4107
Emulsion, petroleum:	
Angier Chemical Co-----	4108
Epilepsy remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Erdoline:	
Oleon Chemical Co-----	4071
Essence:	
hein fong:	
Knorr Medical Co-----	4116
mentho-laxene:	
Blackburn Products Co---	4437
Evaporated apples. <i>See</i> Apples.	
eggs. <i>See</i> Eggs.	
Expectorant, vegetable:	
Morgan, E., & Sons-----	4362
Extract, blackberry:	
Michigan Drug Co-----	4152
cherry, wild:	
Weeks, O. J., & Co-----	4047
citral:	
Weeks, O. J., & Co-----	4047
cod-liver oil:	
Hollander-Koshland Co---	4171
Wampole, H. S., Co-----	4103
copaiba and sarsaparilla:	
Tarrant Co-----	4473
cubebs and copaiba:	
Tarrant Co-----	4473
golden seal:	
Independent. Pharmaceuti-	
cal Co -----	4324
lemon:	
Durand & Kasper Co-----	4326
Independence Coffee &	
Spice Co-----	4098
Kohn-Boldemann Co-----	4499
Lundin & Co-----	4341
McCullough Drug Co-----	4409

Extract—Continued.	N. J. No.	Feed—Continued.	N. J. No.
lemon—continued.		oats—continued.	
Myers & Hicks Co.-----	4377	Koch, H. W., & Co.-----	4272
Wadhams & Co.-----	4084	Kuhn, Paul, & Co.-----	4264
Weeks, O. J., & Co.-----	4047	McDonald & Co. 4257, 4258, 4259	
lemon terpeneless:		Miller, L., Co.-----	4404
Wadhams & Co.-----	4492	Mueller & Young Grain Co. 4031	
orange:		Norris Grain Co.-----	4404
Durand & Kasper Co.-----	4326	Zorn, S., & Co.-----	4248, 4278
Lundin & Co.-----	4341	sirup:	
peach:		Emison, J. & S., & Co.-----	4062
National Fruit Products Co. 4060		stock:	
pineapple:		Grandin, D. H., Milling Co. 4085	
Durand & Kasper Co. 4325, 4326		sugar:	
Quaker herb:		Harrington Mills.-----	4117
Quaker Herb Co.-----	4474	Republic Milling Co.-----	4117
raspberry:		U. S. Sugar Feed Co.-----	4339
Magnus & Lauer.-----	4165	tankage:	
sarsaparilla:		Darling & Co.-----	4067
Michigan Drug Co.-----	4120	Sulzberger & Sons Co.-----	4340
strawberry:		Female suppositories. <i>See</i> Suppositories.	
Durand & Kasper Co. 4325, 4326		Ferro-china bitters. <i>See</i> Bitters.	
vanilla:		Basilea-Calandra Co.-----	4403
-----	4118	Fever Drops. <i>See</i> Drops.	
Conron & Co.-----	4469	tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
Durand & Kasper Co.-----	4326	Fir wafers, Dr. Freeman's balsam.	
Hudson Mfg. Co.-----	4050, 4421	<i>See</i> Wafers.	
Heinle, C. L., Specialty Co. 4160		Fish, frozen:	
Myers & Hicks Co.-----	4377	-----	4004
Wadhams & Co.-----	4084	5 drops:	
Feed:		Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co. 4372	
bran:		Flavor. <i>See</i> Extract.	
Morris City Mills.-----	4145	Flour:	
calf meal:		American Salvage Co.-----	4010
Quaker Oats Co.-----	4347	Burton, J. H.-----	4180
cottonseed cake:		germ graham:	
Apache Cotton Oil & Mfg.		Dousman, J. P., Milling Co. 4322	
Co.-----	4069, 4087	graham:	
cottonseed meal:		North Star Feed & Cereal	
Apache Cotton Oil & Mfg.		Co.-----	4076
Co.-----	4069, 4087	Forrests' juniper tar:	
Merchants & Planters Oil		Whitehurst, J. H., Co.-----	4417
Co.-----	4126	Frazier's distemper cure:	
Powell, L. H., & Co.-----	4126	Binkley Medical Co.-----	4426
Roberts Cotton Oil Co.-----	4348	Freckle lotion. <i>See</i> Lotion.	
golden mash:		Freeman's, Dr., balsam of fir wafers:	
De Wine, J., Co.-----	4392	Freeman Pharmacal Co.-----	4391
grain:		Frozen eggs. <i>See</i> Eggs.	
Newport Mill Co.-----	4088	fish. <i>See</i> Fish.	
horse:		Gelatin:	
Excello Feed Milling Co. 4078		Clarkson Gelatine Works. 4082	
oats:		capsules:	
-----	4272	American Druggists Syndi-	
Callahan & Sons.-----	4225, 4242,	cate.-----	4052
4250, 4251, 4253, 4266, 4491		Gem balsam. <i>See</i> Balsam.	
Cothran & Co.-----	4497	Germetuer:	
Fagg & Taylor.-----	4162,	Ellis-Lillybeck Drug Co. 4113	
4163, 4164, 4404		Germicide:	
Fahey, J. T., & Co.-----	4404	Hiatt Germicide Co.-----	4131
Gibbons, J. T.-----	4178	Ginger ale:	
Gill & Fisher.-----	4404	Sobiesky Bottling Works. 4333	
Green, W. L., Commission		Ginger, whole Japan:	
Co.-----	4277	-----	4263
Hammond Snyder & Co. 4404			
Hooper Grain Co.-----	4172		

Goff's cough sirup:	N. J. No.		Hop tonic:	N. J. No.
Goff, S. B., & Sons Co-----	4332		Temperance Beverage Co--	4051
Goff's herb bitters:			Hops, cream of:	
Goff, S. B., & Sons Co-----	4332		Temperance Beverage Co--	4045,
Golden mash feed. <i>See</i> Feed.				4051
Golden oil. <i>See</i> Oil.			Horehound balsam. <i>See</i> Balsam.	
Golden seal, fluid extract of:			Horse feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Independent Pharmaceutical			Horse-radish:	
Co-----	4324		Knadler & Lucas-----	4070
Gooch's Mexican sirup of wild cherry,			Household ointment. <i>See</i> Ointment.	
tar, etc.:			Hydrastis:	
Cincinnati Drug & Chemical			Independent Pharmaceuti-	
Co-----	4425		cal Co-----	4324
Graham flour. <i>See</i> Flour.				
Graham, S. Grover, dyspepsia and			Ice cream:	
heartburn remedy:			Thompson-Reid Ice Cream	
Graham, S. Grover, Co-----	4119		Co-----	4390
Grain alcohol varnish. <i>See</i> Varnish.			Infant sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.	
Grain feed. <i>See</i> Feed.			Injection:	
Granatina:			935—	
Mariani Bros-----	4410		Brown, Dr., Co-----	4143
Grape juice:			yellow—	
Fremont Grape Juice Co---	4452		Schuh Drug Co-----	4396
wine. <i>See</i> Wine.			Iodin, tincture of. <i>See</i> Tincture.	
Green drops. <i>See</i> Drops.				
Greene's, Dr., nervura:			Jackson's magic balsam:	
Greene, F. A. & J. A-----	4149		Van Alstine, P-----	4134
Guertin's, Dr., nerve sirup:			Jasnogorskie wine. <i>See</i> Wine.	
Kalmus Chemical Co-----	4406		Jelly beans. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Hair remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.			Johnson's chill and fever tonic:	
Hale's, Dr., household ointment:			Johnson's Chill & Fever	
Kenyon & Thomas Co-----	4093		Tonic Co-----	4150
Hamlin's wizard oil:			Johnston's iodized extract of sarsa-	
Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co---	4364		parilla:	
Hart's, Mother, baby sirup:			Michigan Drug Co-----	4120
Dale & Co-----	4101		Jones', Dr., liniment:	
Hay fever remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.			Spiegel, Dr. M., & Sons---	4138
Haynes', Dr., Arabian balsam:			Juniper tar:	
Morgan, E., & Sons-----	4349		Whitehurst, J. H., Co---	4417
Healer, throat and lung:				
Emmons', Dr., Throat &			Kaufmann's, Dr., sulphur bitters:	
Lung Healer Co-----	4107		Ordway, A. P., & Co-----	4370
Heartburn remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.			Kermott's Dr., extract of blackberry:	
Herb bitters. <i>See</i> Bitters.			Michigan Drug Co-----	4152
extract. <i>See</i> Extract.			Ketchup, tomato. <i>See</i> Tomato	
Heroin hydrochlorid tablets. <i>See</i>			ketchup.	
Tablets.			Kidney, liver, and blood cure. <i>See</i>	
H. G. C.:			Cure.	
Acme Chemical Mfg. Co---	4397		Kidney remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Hesperian tonic:			tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.	
Temple of Health Medicine			Kinmonth's diphtheria and sore	
Co-----	4379		throat specific:	
Hiatt's, Dr., germicide:			Kinmonth, H. S-----	4123
Hiatt Germicide Co-----	4131		King's, Dr., royal germetuer:	
Hibbard's rheumatic sirup:			Ellis-Lillybeck Drug Co---	4113
Burks Medicine Co-----	4102		Knorr's green drops:	
Hein fong essence. <i>See</i> Essence.			Knorr Medical Co-----	4116
Hill's freckle lotion:			hein fong essence:	
Snow, F. L-----	4115		Knorr Medical Co-----	4116
Hill's sirup of tar:			Kopp's baby's friend:	
Hollander-Koshland Co---	4171		Kopp's Baby's Friend Co.	4213,
Hoff's, Prof., prescription:				4214
Bendiner & Schlesinger---	4268		Lemon extract. <i>See</i> Extract.	
Honey, crystallized peach and:			flavor. <i>See</i> Extract.	
Cropper, F., Co-----	4350		oil. <i>See</i> Oil.	

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Lemonoleum. <i>See</i> Oil.		McGill, Dr. J. A., orange blossom	
soda—		female suppositories:	
Coyote Spring Mineral		McGill, J. A.-----	4360
Water Co-----	4428	Mayr's stomach remedy:	
Lillybeck's painacura:		Mayr, G. H.-----	4395
Ellis-Lillybeck Drug Co---	4096	Meal, cottonseed. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Liniment:		Mecca compound:	
Classe's great penetrating:		Foster-Dack Co-----	4383
Diggs, W. P., & Co-----	4424	Medicinal tea. <i>See</i> Tea.	
Dr. Jones':		Menta glaciale:	
Spiegel, Dr. M. & Sons---	4138	Mariani Bros-----	4410
Mag-No brand:		Mentho-laxene, essence:	
Mag-No Co-----	4176	Blackburn Products Co---	4437
Minard's:		Menthol:	
Minard's Liniment Mfg. Co.	4412	Hollander-Koshland Co---	4171
vegetable:		Microbe killer:	
Sayman, T. M-----	4128	Radam, Wm., Laboratory--	4198
white eagle indian rattlesnake		Milk:	
oil:		Blunt, H. H-----	4021
-----	4442	Garland, E. H-----	4065
Liquid eggs. <i>See</i> Eggs.		Green, E. J-----	4074
Liquore Garibaldi:		Head, B. W-----	4017
Mariani Bros-----	4410	Hunt, A. J-----	4111
Lithia water. <i>See</i> Water.		Kansas Condensed Milk Co.	4094
Lithium spring water. <i>See</i> Water.		Lobner, F-----	4092
Liver and blood sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.		Renner, E-----	4089
Liver, blood, and kidney cure. <i>See</i>		<i>See, also, correction</i> ----	p. 317
Cure.		Snyder, R. E-----	4006
Locher's rheumatic remedy:		Woodworth, H. N-----	4158
Locher & Wenger-----	4100	Wright & Warrell-----	4170
Lotion, freckle:		Miller's, Dr., vegetable expectorant:	
Snow, F. L-----	4115	Morgan, E., & Sons-----	4362
Lung balsam. <i>See</i> Balsam.		Minard's liniment:	
healer. <i>See</i> Healer.		Minard's Liniment Mfg.	
tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.		Co-----	4412
Macaroni:		Mineral water. <i>See</i> Water.	
Atlantic Macaroni Co-----	4003	Mississippi diarrhea cordial. <i>See</i>	
Italian Importing Co-----	4429	Cordial.	
Ohio Egg Noodle & Maca-		Mixture, white:	
roni Co-----	4218	Schuh Drug Co-----	4396
Union Macaroni Co-----	4315	Mother's salve mother's remedy:	
Macaroons:		Mother's Remedies Co----	4427
Washburn, F. B., & Co---	4034,	Musterole:	
4311,		Musterole Co-----	4358
(Suppl. to 3275)		Navy beans. <i>See</i> Beans.	
Mag-No Brand Liniment:		sweets. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Mag-No Co-----	4176	Neal's olivfoam:	
Magic balsam. <i>See</i> Balsam.		To-Kalon Mfg. Co-----	4415
Mansfield's Mississippi diarrhea		Nerve tonic. <i>See</i> Tonic.	
cordial:		Nervine, Samaritan:	
Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug		-----	4280
Co-----	4147	Nervura:	
Maple balsam. <i>See</i> Balsam.		Greene, F. A. & J. A-----	4149
sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.		935 injection. <i>See</i> Injection.	
Maraschino:		Nulfey tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.	
Minuet Cordial Co-----	4077	Nuts:	
Marshmallow eggs. <i>See</i> Confectionery.		-----	4151
Mathieu's cough sirup:		Brazil:	
Favreau & Collette-----	4405	Kruger, F. P-----	4159
Matusow's nulfey:		mixed:	
Matusow, H-----	4190	Hills Bros. Co-----	4329
		walnut meats:	
		-----	4206

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Nux vomica tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.		Panacea—Continued.	
Oats. <i>See</i> Feed.		Swayne's:	
Oil:		Ballard, J. F.-----	4373
birch:		Paracamph:	
-----	4254	Paracamph Mfg. Co.-----	4408
Lathrop, H. R., & Co.-----	4292	Paste:	
cassia:		alimentary:	
Hilker & Bletsch Co.-----	4346	Vesuvio & Piedmont Paste	
Hymes Bros. Co.-----	4479	Co.-----	4195, 4196
cod liver:		tomato. <i>See</i> Tomato paste.	
American Druggists Syndi-		Payne's new discovery:	
cate-----	4033	Quaker Herb Co.-----	4474
cod liver, extract:		Payne quick relief:	
Hollander-Koshland Co.-----	4171	Quaker Herb Co.-----	4474
Wampole, H. S., Co.-----	4103	Peach extract. <i>See</i> Extract.	
golden:		jam compound. <i>See</i> Compound.	
Ballard Golden Oil Co.-----	4124	Peach and honey, crystallized:	
lemon:		Cropper, F., Co.-----	4350
Magnus & Lauer-----	4450	Peaches, candy. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Sethness Co.-----	4342, 4399	Pears, candy. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
Thompson & Taylor Spice		Peas, canned:	
Co.-----	4323	-----	4338
of balm:		Peeke's, Prof., remedy for epilepsy:	
Quaker Herb Co.-----	4474	Peeke, Prof. W. H.-----	4447
olive:		Pepper:	
Gregg, C. D., Tea & Coffee		-----	4216, 4482, 4483
Co.-----	4366	Parrish Bros.-----	4245
Grogan, C. P.-----	4155	Thomson & Taylor Spice	
Quakor:		Co.-----	4224, 4236, 4237
Quakor Oil Co.-----	4148	Woolson Spice Co.-----	4208,
Renne's pain killing:		4232, 4468	
Herrick, Dr., Family Medi-		Peroxid talcum antiseptic and de-	
cine Co.-----	4400	odorant. <i>See</i> Antiseptic.	
wizard:		Petroleum emulsion. <i>See</i> Emulsion.	
Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co.-----	4364	Phedrin:	
Ointment:		American Remedy Co.-----	4136
croup:		Phenacetin tablets. <i>See</i> Tablets.	
Carpenter & Pierce Co.-----	4375	Pine tar compound. <i>See</i> Compound.	
household:		Pineapple flavoring. <i>See</i> Extract.	
Kenyon & Thomas Co.-----	4093	Plaster, X-ray porous:	
Olive oil. <i>See</i> Oil.		Slocum, T. A., & Co.-----	4188
Olivfoam, Neal's:		Pneumovita:	
To-Kalon Mfg. Co.-----	4415	Moore, E. H.-----	4394
Opaline suppositories. <i>See</i> Supposi-		Poland wine bitters:	
tories.		Struzynski Bros.-----	4456
Orange extract. <i>See</i> Extract.		Pork:	
Orangeade:		Fairbanks Meat Co.-----	4099
Cropper, F., Co.-----	4053	Pork and beans. <i>See</i> Beans.	
Oriental cream. <i>See</i> Cream.		Porous plaster. <i>See</i> Plaster.	
Otto's spruce gum balsam and pine		P. P. P. Prickly ash, poke root,	
tar compound:		potassium, and stillingia:	
American Pharmacal Co.-----	4139	Lippman, F. V.-----	4413
Oysters:		Prescription, Prof. Hoff's:	
Hogg, C. J.-----	4054	Bendiner & Schlesinger---	4268
Miles, J. H., & Co.-----	4043	Preserves:	
Pain destroyer, Walker's:		apple:	
Walker Medicine Co.-----	4353	Glaser, Kohn & Co.-----	4036
Pain-killing oil. <i>See</i> Oil.		blackberry:	
Painacura:		Glaser, Kohn & Co.-----	4036
Ellis-Lillybeck Drug Co.-----	4096	Preventics:	
Panacea:		Shoop's, Dr., Laboratories---	4186
Swaim's:		Prickly ash, poke root, potassium,	
Ballard, J. F.-----	4373	and stillingia:	
		Lippman, F. V.-----	4413

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Prickly ash bitters:		Renne's pain-killing oil:	
Prickly Ash Bitters Co.-----	4455	Herrick, Dr., Family Medicine Co.-----	4400
Pulmonary balsam. <i>See</i> Balsam.		Rheuma:	
Pulmonic sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.		Rheuma Co.-----	4133
Pulp, tomato. <i>See</i> Tomato pulp.		Rheumatic remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Purée, tomato. <i>See</i> Tomato purée.		sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.	
Quaker herb extract:		R'umatine-goutaline:	
Quaker Herb Co.-----	4474	Bayne, G.-----	4374
Quaker oil of balm:		Rheumatism remedy. <i>See</i> Remedy.	
Quaker Herb Co.-----	4474	Rock candy and maple sirup. <i>See</i>	
Quakor oil:		Sirup.	
Quakor Oil Co.-----	4148	Root juice compound. <i>See</i> Com-	
Radam's, Wm., microbe killer:		pound.	
Radam, Wm., Laboratory--	4198	Ru-Mex-Ol:	
Radway's sarsaparillian:		Rawleigh, W. T., Medical	
Radway & Co.-----	4179	Co.-----	4419
Raney's blood remedy:		Russell's white drops:	
Raney Medicine Co.-----	4436	Russell Medicine Co.-----	4388
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Smith Medicine Co.-----	4154	Simpson, Dr. A. B., Co.-----	4363
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Mother's Remedies Co.-----	4427	baby:	
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